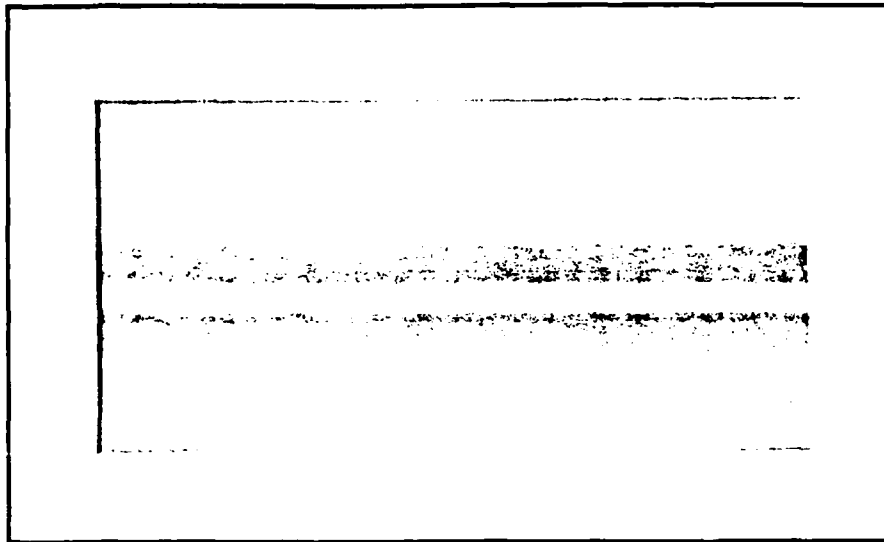


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ARCHEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL INVENTORY,
PEDESTRIAN RECONNAISSANCE AND
LIMITED SHOVEL TESTING FOR THE
PROPOSED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT
AT FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Submitted to:

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
DETROIT

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APR 06 1988
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By:

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ABSTRACT

During the late winter and early spring of 1986, a research team from Gilbert/Commonwealth Inc. completed an archeological/historical inventory, pedestrian reconnaissance, and limited shovel testing for the proposed Flood Control project at Ft. Wayne, Indiana. The objective of the effort was to obtain initial inventory or "impressions" of the historical and archeological resources of the project area sufficient to guide future research. This review resulted in the determination that a significant portion of the project area has been disturbed and is unlikely to contain intact archeological/historical resources. It was also determined that portions of the project area have escaped development or disturbance and have the potential to contain significant cultural resources.

Detailed management recommendations are provided, and existing site information is listed to facilitate management considerations by Corps of Engineers personnel.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The following report presents the findings of the Gilbert/Commonwealth Inc. archeological/historical inventory, pedestrian reconnaissance, and limited shovel testing for the proposed Flood Control project at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The objective for this project as outlined in the Scope of Work was to present in the form of a report initial inventory or "impressions" of the historical and archeological resources of the project area. Emphasis of the study was placed on existing site records and files. Initial project efforts concentrated on the review of aerial photography and maps in order to determine which portions of the project area have been disturbed to such an extent that the existence of significant resources is highly unlikely. This was followed by a literature and site file review to determine the nature and extent of known resources.

Gilbert/Commonwealth field teams conducted on-site reconnaissance in Ft. Wayne between March 18 and 22, 1986, expending a total of 12 person-days in research. Approximately one-half of this period was employed in archival and literature research (see sources consulted at end of this report) and the remaining time was expended in field visitation and preliminary testing.

Because of the extensively urbanized nature of much of the project area, most of the survey corridor within Ft. Wayne proper has been grossly disturbed. To most efficiently address the question of determining potentially archeologically intact context, the field team examined the project area through a combination of surface visual inspection and shovel testing. Areas which were obviously disturbed, such as by rip-rap, heavy industrial complexes, and urban development, were noted, but not subjected to additional (i.e., shovel test) examination. Areas which were obviously intact, such as farmland in the periphery of the project area, also were noted but not subjected to additional examination. In addition, areas surveyed by Mohon and Diaz (1984) during their survey of the Maumee River were not examined closely because such effort at this present pre-Phase I reconnaissance level of

survey would be redundant. The zones examined by Mohon and Diaz are presented on both the U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps, as well as the blue line maps provided by the Corps of Engineers.

Most shovel testing occurred within urban park zones since blanket access was provided by the Ft. Wayne Parks Department. In addition, access was achieved to some industrial and commercial properties where context appeared to survive and owners could be feasibly contacted. Contacting owners of every tract along the over 100 miles of riverfront within the project corridor to achieve access to determine context was beyond the scope of a reconnaissance level survey designed to formulate an "impression" of the cultural resources of the area. However, access was achieved to many properties where context appeared to survive from initial inspection, and a fairly representative sample of the project area was thus achieved, providing insight to potential for surviving context for the entire area (see Exhibit A, the Corps of Engineers blue line map which provides general project area survey coverage).

In addition to the results of the investigation, detailed recommendations which will guide future archeological/historical work for the project are provided in this report.

Production of this report has been primarily the responsibility of Donald J. Weir and William E. Rutter. It was produced under the direction of Mr. Weir, Principal Investigator/Project Manager. In addition, Russell B. Henry assisted Mr. Rutter in the data gathering and field portions of the project.

CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Ft. Wayne is located at the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Marys Rivers, which join at the city to form the Maumee River. However, the upper Wabash River drainage extends almost to Ft. Wayne and as a consequence, a short portage would join these river systems.

The city lies near the edge of the Ft. Wayne moraine along outwash lake and river sediments (Kingsbury 1970:16); this gently rolling glacial moraine is marked by relic features such as eskers and bordered by outwash plains. More specifically, the area lies at the interface of the Northern Moraine and Lake Region, Maumee Lacustrine Plain, and the Tipton Till Plain (Schneider 1966:41). The region's moraines are the primary determinants of the drainage patterns in northern Indiana.

The Ft. Wayne area is located within the Carolinian Biotic Province (Dice 1943). The predominant soils of the Ft. Wayne area consist of silty and clayey lacustrine deposits (Wepler and Cochran 1983:9). These soils, in conjunction with localized environmental conditions, permitted primary climax forests of beech-maple and oak-hickory in northern Indiana (see Gordon 1936:870). In general, the area's vegetation can be termed transitional between the Lake region of northern Indiana and the Highland region of east central Indiana (Wepler and Cochran 1983:15).

Although few studies have been completed on Pleistocene fauna within the study region, direct evidence for specific mammals indicates mastodon, mammoth, beaver, bison, horse, Virginia deer, elk, caribou, and possibly moose, among other species, were once present (Wepler and Cochran 1983:15). Modern faunal associations offered a diversity of piscine resources, molluscs, and migratory waterfowl. The most important resource, however, would have been the white-tailed deer, for which the oak-hickory mast producing forests of the area would have been an optimal environment.

CHAPTER 3

ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Evidence of occupations pre-dating the historic Native Americans with whom the Euro-americans came into contact was noted by the earliest settlers of the Ft. Wayne vicinity. The most obvious of these sites are noted in the initial histories of Allen County, including an 1880 publication which mentions eight mounds and circular and semi-circular enclosures in the county (Helm 1880; Kingman Brothers 1880:45-46). Other, later publications briefly discuss these sites (Griswold 1917; Lilly 1937), but tend to focus more upon the historic aboriginal occupations at the time of Euro-american contact.

The first professional survey of the county was completed by Glen Black for the Indiana Historical Society, when 37 sites were recorded (Site Files, Ball State University). This survey was not rigorous, and compiled primarily a list of the most obvious components, including mounds, earthworks, large village sites and burial grounds. In fact, Black's initial impressions concluding that Allen County was a sparsely occupied backwater zone in prehistoric times (see Lilly 1937:94-96) influenced archeological perception of the area for decades (Cochran, personal communication February 1986).

With the development of professional and graduate degree programs at Ball State University and Indiana University Purdue-Ft. Wayne and the advent of federally-sponsored environmental legislation, professional research into the prehistory of northeastern Indiana began in earnest (see, for example, Fabyan and DeRegnau-court 1978). Contrary to initial impressions, Allen County was intensively occupied during prehistory, and over 500 sites have been recorded by archeological surveys to date (Site Files, Ball State University).

Several recent studies along the Wabash, St. Joseph, St. Marys and Maumee Rivers provide salient baseline data for the present project. Two surveys along the upper Wabash drainage (Cochran and Buehring 1985; Wepler and Cochran 1983) recorded

over 300 sites, the majority of which featured Archaic components. Early Archaic components tend to be fairly evenly distributed across divergent environmental zones, revealing a focus on resources rather than any correlation with specific soil types (Cochran and Buehring 1985:53). Middle to Late Archaic occupations, which comprise a plurality of the sites recorded, are also found in all environmental zones, indicating an intense but broadly-based resource procurement strategy (Wepler and Cochran 1983:106-107). Late Woodland sites, however, appear to cluster in the valley or bluffs overlooking it (Wepler and Cochran 1983:107). Sites of other cultural stages tend to represent small task-specific or isolated sites that were confined to the till plain ecotone or served as minor contributors to large multi-component sites.

Beynon's (1984) probabilistic sampling survey of the St. Joseph River basin recorded 39 sites, of which 21 were identifiable to component. Although sites dated from Early Archaic through Late Woodland, a majority of identifiable occupations were Middle to Late Archaic. Site types ranged from special extractive camps to semi-permanent and permanent villages, with a preference for upland locales.

Survey results revealed that Archaic sites cluster in well drained zones, but also occur on knolls in poorly drained zones, and on the floodplain and first terrace (Beynon 1984:56). Most such floodplain sites are small hunting or lithic processing stations. Early and Middle Woodland sites tend to be smaller and cluster within 300 meters of the river, often near a confluence with a small stream (Beynon 1984:52). In general, floodplain sites from all periods tend to cluster in tight meander spurs, and a marked preference is noted for the right or west bank of the St. Joseph River (29 of 43 components) (Beynon 1984:61). This selection is apparently based on regional terrain and the fact that the west bank offers better access to hinterland resources.

Cochran's (1980) survey of Fox Island County Park along the St. Marys River south of Ft. Wayne recorded 16 sites from both the Archaic and Woodland periods. Settlement and subsistence analysis indicates that the area's prehistoric occupants followed a seasonal round, with cold season occupations in more protected hinterlands, and spring-summer occupations in the rich environmental zone offered by wet prairie and marsh associated with the floodplain.

Although sporadic research had been conducted along the Maumee River in the vicinity of Ft. Wayne previously (see Swartz 1984), a major systematic effort was recently completed by James Mohon and David Diaz (1984). Their survey encompassed a corridor 2000 feet wide along each bank of the river and extended 6 miles east from the eastern limits of Ft. Wayne. A total of 51 sites were defined (activity loci producing less than three artifacts were not recorded) although survey was limited to surface transects, and an estimated 65 percent of the study area was not surveyed because of the presence of vegetation, residential or commercial development, or gross surface contour alteration.

The number of prehistoric sites recorded by this survey in the estimated 35 percent of the river corridor actually examined reveals the high site potential of the flood control project impact zone. Systematic Phase I survey employing shovel testing will almost certainly add substantially to the site count. Sites recorded in the Mohon and Diaz survey range from Paleo to Late Woodland and historic, with a plurality of sites associated with the floodplain producing Woodland ceramics (Site Files, Ball State University). Site types include lithic processing stations, village sites, and an earthwork enclosure (12-AL-15).

Recent settlement pattern studies of the Upper Wabash drainage reveal a differential distribution of three classes of sites (Wepler and Cochran 1983). Task-specific sites, which are areally limited and low in both numbers and diversity of artifacts, are dispersed throughout the valley environment zone (Wepler and Cochran 1983:110) most relevant to the current study. These sites most likely represent Middle to Late Archaic and Late Woodland occupations. Compound sites, intermediate in size and in numbers and classes of artifacts, are found on drier portions of the floodplain and terraces. They also most likely represent Middle to Late Archaic and Late Woodland occupations.

The final class of sites, termed complex sites, features the greatest diversity and numbers of artifacts (8-14 types, >100 artifacts), and is distributed along river and creek banks on dry terraces. Once again the primary components are Middle to Late Archaic and Late Woodland. Site density in the valley environment zone is predicted to be one site for every .5 to 2.0 acres (Wepler and Cochran 1983:110).

Based on available data, a culture history of the study area determines that the earliest aboriginal occupations could have occurred sometime prior to 8000 B.C. (Wepler and Cochran 1983:22; Beynon 1984:38). However, only a few isolated examples from the study corridor, in the form of diagnostic fluted projectile points, hint at such occupations.

It appears the earliest substantial occupations date to late Paleo-Early Archaic times, roughly 8000 to 600 B.C. Five traditions have been documented for the area, represented by diagnostic projectile point varieties consisting of unfluted, Plano, Thebes, Palmer/Kirk, and Bifurcate (Wepler and Cochran 1983:23). Generally, secondary village/hunting camps or lithic processing sites producing these artifacts occur on the second terrace on well-drained soils, while larger village sites have been recorded on sandy knolls on first river terraces (Beynon 1984:50). Such sites appear keyed more to resource exploitation rather than to specific soil types (Cochran and Buehring 1985:53).

Middle to Late Archaic components (6000-1000 B.C.) often comprise the largest number of identifiable sites defined during surveys in the study area. Site types encountered include permanent villages, semi-permanent camps and extractive loci. Most occur in upland areas but are also reported from the first terrace and floodplain. Generally, the largest settlements from the period have been defined on tight meander spurs within or just overlooking the floodplains of the major rivers, often at the junction of a secondary stream with the main channel (Beynon 1984:81; Wepler and Cochran 1983:23). Artifacts diagnostic of Middle to Late Archaic occupations in the region include the following projectile points: Matanzas and Matanzas Stemmed, Laurentian Corner Notched, Brewerton Side Notched and Corner Notched, Table Rock, Genesee and Stone Square Stemmed.

Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland (1000 to 200 B.C.) components generally continue patterns established during the earlier period, with smaller sites determined by a seasonal round. Spring and summer occupations in exposed aquatic-oriented zones such as the floodplains do occur, most within 300 meters of the channel (Cochran 1980:98; Beynon 1984:52). Diagnostic cultural materials include the initial appearance of Marion Thick ceramics and such projectile point varieties as Ashtabula, Susquehanna/Perkiomen Broad Point, Adena and Leimbach.

The few definite Middle Woodland sites (200 B.C. to A.D. 600) recorded in the area are small camps located at the confluence of small streams with the St. Joseph. Such sites are identified primarily by the occurrence of Snyders Points.

Late Woodland components (A.D. 600-1650) are commonly encountered during survey and appear to cluster in soil zones amenable for cultivation. According to Cochran (1980:98), "There appears to be a positive association between pottery bearing sites and sandy soils." Woodland sites encompass villages, task-specific sites and earthwork enclosures, one of which, 12-AL-15, is actively eroding into the Maumee River within the present study corridor. An early report of this earthwork (Robertson 1880 in Swartz 1984:26) states this site is a "semicircular fort with its ends on the river bank. It is 600 feet in arc, 2 feet high still with well defined ditches on the outside."

Apparently, permanent villages were located in well drained zones, sometimes in association with earthworks, while spring-summer camps do occur in floodplain environments (Cochran 1980:108). Artifacts diagnostic of Late Woodland components include small triangular points, Jacks Reef Corner Notched, and varieties of Younger or Western Basin Tradition ceramics (Fitting 1975; Stothers 1979).

When Euro-americans entered the area in proto-historic and early historic times (post-1650), the Miami were the dominant aboriginal group in the Ft. Wayne vicinity. The most prominent subgroups recorded are Plankashaw, Wea, and Eel River (Wepler and Cochran 1983:25). Large villages and cultivated fields were reported by early settlers, and burial grounds producing historic trade goods were known and often encountered during construction and development of the city (see history and cultural resource site sections of this report).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The region around Ft. Wayne has had a rich and colorful history because of its strategic position where the St. Marys and St. Joseph Rivers join to form the Maumee River. Augmenting this is the fact the headwaters of the Wabash River lie just south of Ft. Wayne, permitting portage linking the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence and Mississippi drainages (Lilly 1937:93). Long attractive to human occupa-

tion, the earliest historic sources placed groups of Miami at Ft. Wayne in the seventeenth century (Ankenbruck 1980:12). In the eighteenth century several Miami villages were reported centering on the rivers' junction at the future site of the city (Helm 1880; Griswold 1917:85, 100).

The earliest reported permanent Euro-american occupation at Ft. Wayne occurred when the French erected a trading post about 1680, which was strengthened into a military post by Bissot in 1697 (Brainard 1933). These facilities were constructed to take advantage of an existing aboriginal settlement and trade network in the area. To protect French influence over the key St. Lawrence and Mississippi trade route, the French fort was strengthened by Dubuisson in 1721 and named Fort St. Philippe (Griswold 1917:34; Ankenbruck 1980:14). This was burnt during an Indian uprising in 1747, was rebuilt in 1749 by De Raymond (or Raimond), was captured by the British during the French and Indian War in 1760, and then was burnt once again during Pontiac's Conspiracy in 1763 (Poinsatte 1976:9).

Native American and United States' interests diverged consistently in the area, leading to a military expedition led by General Harmar in 1790. A tribal alliance led by Little Turtle totally defeated Harmar's divided force in and along the shores of the Maumee River, with the largest skirmish occurring east of downtown at what is now called Harmar's Ford in the Maumee River. In 1794, General Anthony Wayne led his Legion through the Ft. Wayne area, burning Indian villages before defeating the Indians at Fallen Timbers. Wayne built a fort at the river forks in 1794, which was torn down and replaced by a post slightly to the north in 1800, which in turn, was replaced by a new American fort in 1815 (Kingman Brothers 1880:36; Griswold 1917:139).

Although the Treaty of Greenville after the Battle of Fallen Timbers ceded most Native American claims in the Ft. Wayne area to the United States, the American fort at Ft. Wayne was not closed as a military post until 1819 and the government plat was not sold to private parties until 1822 (B.A.E. 1899:654, 716; Ankenbruck 1980:42). Adjacent lands were surveyed in the early 1820s (G.L.O. 1822), and purchases began soon after. Although Ft. Wayne in 1820 comprised little more

than 30 houses inhabited primarily by a French and Indian population (Kingman Brothers 1880:89), settlement had expanded enough so that Allen County was set off in 1823.

One result of Wayne's battles which survives in the study area landscape on today's maps because of its disruption of the standard township and range survey system, is the Wells Preemption. This tract of land, extending north and west from the junction of the St. Marys and St. Joseph Rivers, was presented to Capt. William Wells, husband of Little Turtle's daughter, for services rendered during the conflict. Wells Street runs through this parcel. Local folklore relates that Wells was a spy for Wayne and that Spy Run Creek, which runs through the preemption, is named for him (Ankenbruck 1980:32).

Ft. Wayne grew rapidly after completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal in the 1830s, and beginning in the mid-1850s railroads reached the city. However, early views of Ft. Wayne reveal that the area which will be most directly impacted by the flood control project experienced little substantial development until the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Palmatary 1856; Ruger 1868; Stoner 1880). By the 1870s, rail lines connected Ft. Wayne to other rapidly developing industrial centers and contributed to further urbanization. The city's explosive growth is revealed by early census figures: in 1840 the population of Ft. Wayne was 1200; by 1850, 4200; by 1860, 10,000; and in 1867 it was estimated at over 22,000 (Bailey 1867:27). The city continued to develop and was a densely settled urban industrial center by the turn of the century and after (Sanborn Map Co. 1919).

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The objective of this report is an initial inventory of archeological and historical resources located in the project area. More specifically, an attempt is made to identify cultural resources within a 200-foot-wide corridor along both banks of the Maumee River, St. Joseph River, St. Marys River and Spy Run Creek which would be impacted by channel widening and deepening, and levee construction. In addition, research was conducted along the axis of Trier Ditch, the course of a proposed diversion channel between the St. Marys and Maumee Rivers.

To this end, records, literature and preliminary field research was conducted to record any prehistoric and historic archeological sites, historic sites, and pre-1930 architectural and engineering structures. Pedestrian reconnaissance focused on identifying zones of perceived high cultural resource potential in the field. In attempting to identify most of the cultural resources in the project area, it may be argued that the present report achieves more than the objective of a reconnaissance level survey. However, in a heavily urbanized area such as that involved in the current project, it was felt that identifying loci that had been sites of historical or archeological occupation could more efficiently focus the reconnaissance effort. An area which appeared to be disturbed might therefore be subjected to more detailed examination if it had been the site of an archeological or historical event.

Field examination involved vehicular, surface walkover, and subsurface (shovel testing) inspection. In general, depositional integrity of some of the over 100 miles of river corridor could be determined by visual examination, such as those zones altered by rip-rap, dike construction, gravel pits, and intense industrial or commercial development. These areas were not investigated further. Much of the project zone peripheral to the urban core is under cultivation and presents obviously intact contexts; these areas were not investigated further.

The transition zone between the urban core and rural land use was the most ambiguous in terms of context; therefore, the field team concentrated survey efforts here. In this area a combination of surface survey identifying heavily disturbed zones and shovel testing in remaining areas where access was achieved was employed. Large expanses of this zone are covered in parkland, which was all shovel tested, while the Mohon and Diaz (1984) survey addressed numerous other parcels. In addition, some private parcels for which ownership could be determined on site and to which access was granted were similarly examined. However, contacting every landowner along the over 100 miles of riverfront within the survey corridor to conduct shovel testing was clearly beyond the defined scope of this reconnaissance level (pre-Phase I) survey.

Research sources were contacted in Indianapolis, Muncie, and Ft. Wayne and included the following persons and institutions:

Ft. Wayne

Historic Ft. Wayne Inc.

Ft. Wayne Historical Museum - Walter Font

Allen County/Ft. Wayne Historical Society - Michael Hawfield

Department of Anthropology, Indiana University Purdue-Ft. Wayne -

Kristen Beckman

Ft. Wayne Public Library

Ft. Wayne Art Museum

Indianapolis

Indiana Division of Historic Preservation

State Archeologist - Gary Ellis

Indiana State Library

Indiana State Museum

Indiana State Archives

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Muncie

**Archeological Resources Management Service, Ball State University -
Donald Cochran, James Mohon**

Of these sources, the most useful proved to be the Indiana State Library for Ft. Wayne histories and related materials. In particular, the map collections provided numerous specific site locations, and offered perspectives on the development of the city and project area from maps dating from prior to 1820 up to the present. The State Archives maintains the original General Land Office survey notes (G.L.O. 1822) for townships and ranges involved in the present study.

The Allen County, Ft. Wayne Historical Society collections provided a wealth of local data in the form of atlases and local city maps and histories. The staff was very knowledgeable and helpful in locating research materials useful for the project. Although one of the more useful sources for structural data, the Sanborn Insurance Maps (Sanborn Map Co. 1919), was provided by the Society, their edition had been pasted over with numerous recent alterations and its usefulness seriously compromised. Therefore, researchers conducting more in-depth investigation in the future should be aware that Sanborn maps available at other research institutions must be consulted. For the purposes of reconnaissance level investigation, however, most, if not all, of the data available in the Sanborn maps was secured from the numerous other sources consulted in area and state research institutions (see bibliography and sources consulted).

Although the State Archeologist's Office was undergoing reorganization and moving during our research, Gary Ellis provided data and leads. The most useful prehistoric data were provided by the active program at Ball State University under the direction of Donald Cochran, Archeological Resources Management Service. All state recorded sites in the project corridor were accessed through their files, and pertinent publications offered for research. Furthermore, David Mohon discussed the archeological survey he and David Diaz completed along the Maumee River (Mohon and Diaz 1984) and offered additional basic data and advice. Donald Cochran, Director, offered insights into prehistoric occupations of the study area gleaned from years of research.

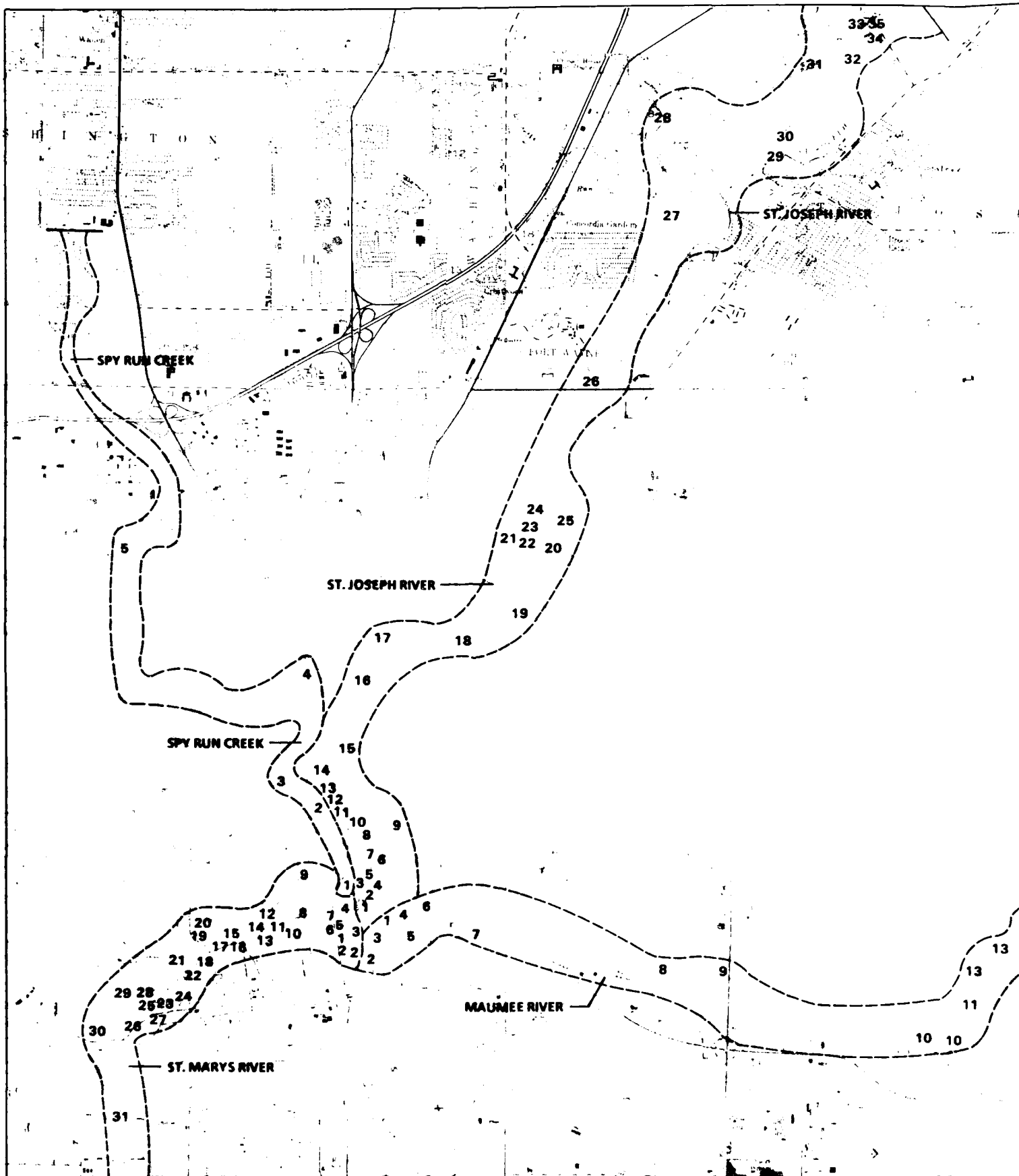
Examination of the Archeological Site Files at Ball State University provided the data presented in Table 1. These files provide complete information on every archeological site recorded in the project corridor, and include data from the initial professional surveys, avocational archeologists, and the most recent surveys and excavations completed up to spring 1986.

The site files at Indiana University Purdue-Ft. Wayne and discussions with Kristen Beckman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology provided additional data. In addition to state recorded sites, data on numerous prehistoric loci recorded in preliminary form by the department were examined. These data consisted primarily of photographs taken of local landowner collections several years ago, and although some conform to state site numbers, many are as yet accessible only through these site files. Locational data were usually confined to outlines of the particular agricultural field from which materials were reported.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

Field reconnaissance was keyed to access provided by the extensive road network throughout the study corridor. Each road mapped on city maps and U.S.G.S. topographic maps was driven, with frequent stops made to conduct pedestrian survey to acquire a more complete impression of the potential intact context of each zone. Afterwards, areas in which context was obviously completely destroyed or preserved (as defined earlier) were noted on field maps (see Figure 2). Areas in which the degree of surviving context was in question (generally the urban-rural transition zone) were subjected to shovel testing, where access was achieved (see Exhibit A for shovel tested zones). In total, six person-days were expended in this field research.

Analysis of the locations of historic and prehistoric cultural resources recorded during the site inventory (Figure 1) revealed zones of defined high site potential (Figure 2). By examining data provided by existing archeological sites recorded in Ball State University's site files and survey and excavation reports on file, these zones of high site potential were defined. These zones are based on a combination of three factors: 1) The presence of documented archeological or historical sites. 2) Areas lacking recorded sites but exhibiting local terrain or environments



**FIGURE 1A.
POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE
SITE LOCATIONS**

**FORT WAYNE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT
DETROIT DISTRICT COE**

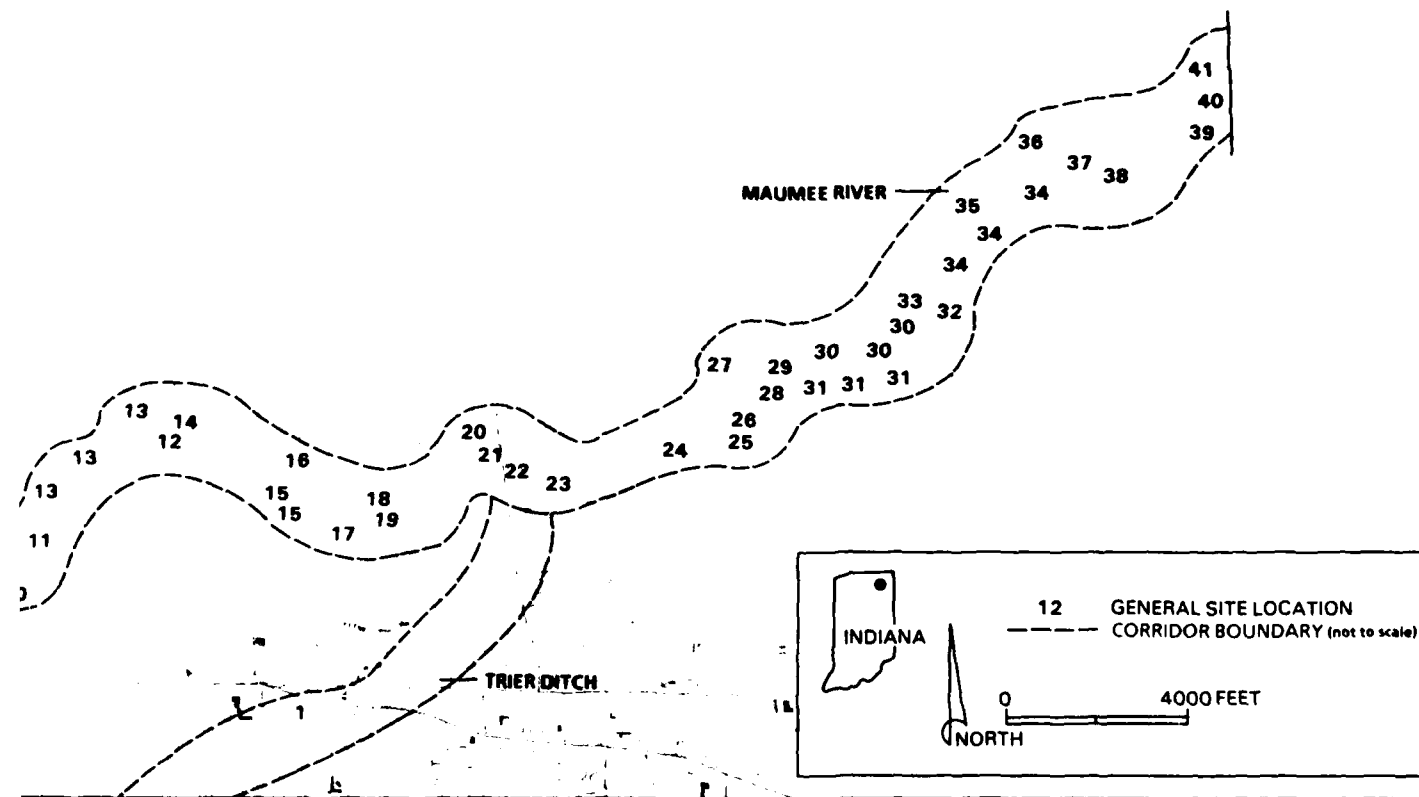


FIGURE 1B.
POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE
SITE LOCATIONS

FORT WAYNE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT
DETROIT DISTRICT COE

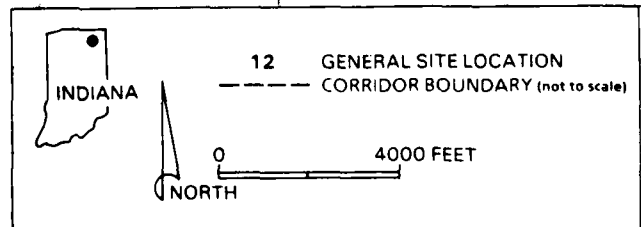


TABLE 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES REPORTED WITHIN 200 FEET
OF THE BANKS OF THE ST. JOSEPH, ST. MARYS, AND
MAUMEE RIVERS AND SPY RUN CREEK

(The following sites are recorded in the site files at Ball State University. Sites 20 AL 7 through 20 AL 37 were recorded by Glen Black.)

Site	Location	Notes	Period	Notes	Notes
12 AL 7	Burial and Camp	Woodland, Historic	12 AL 43	Habitation	Archaic?
T30N R12E S36, SE			T29N R12E S1, SE		
12 AL 15	Village, Earthworks	Woodland, Archaic	12 AL 44/417	Habitation	Woodland?
T31N R13E S9, NW			T30N R13E S2, NE		
12 AL 19	Camp	?	12 AL 45	Habitation	Middle Archaic
T31N R13E S19, NW			T30N R12E S35, SE		
12 AL 20	Mound	May not be cultural	12 AL 46	Habitation	Middle Archaic, Late Woodland
T31N R13E S30, NW			T30N R12E S35, NE		
12 AL 24	Camp	Late Paleo, Early Woodland, Late Woodland	12 AL 50	Habitation	Woodland?
T31N R14E S32, NE			T29N R13E S5, SW		
12 AL 27	Camp	Woodland?	12 AL 51	Habitation; structures	Historic
T30N R12E S15, SW			T30N R12E S2, NE		
12 AL 30	Burial	Historic	12 AL 52	Habitation	Archaic, Historic
T30N R12E S3, SE			T30N R12E S26, SE		
12 AL 31	Burial	Historic	12 AL 55	Habitation	Archaic
T30N R12E S2, NE			T29N R13E S7, NE		
12 AL 32	Burials	?	12 AL 89	Habitation	Late Woodland
T30N R12E S2, NE			T31N R13E S19, SW		
12 AL 33	Burials	?	12 AL 94	Habitation	Archaic
T30N R12E S2, NE			T30N R14E S6, NW		
12 AL 34	Burials	Historic	12 AL 95	Habitation	Archaic
T30N R12E S10, NE			T30N R14E S6, NE		
12 AL 35	Burials	?	12 AL 97	Mound	?
T30N R12E S10, NE			T30N R12E S35, SE		
12 AL 36	Camp	Archaic?	12 AL 133	No Site	
T30N R13E S9, SW			12 AL 135	Lithic scatter	Archaic?
12 AL 37	Village (Chickadee?) (Shawnee Town?)	Historic	T31N R13E S9, NW		
T30N R13E S9, SW			12 AL 139	Lithic scatter	?
12 AL 42	Habitation	Early, Middle Archaic	T31N R13E S4, SW		
T29N R12E S1, SE			12 AL 390	Camp	Middle Archaic, Late Woodland
			T30N R14E S6, NW		

TABLE 1 (Cont'd.)

12 AL 505 T30N R13E S3, NE	Camp	Early, Middle Archaic, Late Woodland	12 AL 896 T30N R14E S6, NE	Camp	Paleo, Early and Middle Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland
12 AL 506 T30N R13E S3, NE	Camp	Late Woodland	12 AL 897 T31N R14E S32, SE	Camp?	?
12 AL 507 T30N R13E S3, SE	Camp	Late Woodland	12 AL 898 T31N R14E S32, NE	Camp	Middle Archaic, Late Woodland
12 AL 508 T30N R13E S2, SW	Camp	Paleo, Late Woodland	12 AL 899 T31N R14E S31, NE	Camp	Early and Middle Archaic, Early and Late Woodland
12 AL 509 T30N R13E S2, SW	Camp	Late Woodland	12 AL 904 T31N R14E S31, SE	Camp?	?
12 AL 510 T30N R13E S2, SW	Camp?	Late Woodland	12 AL 905 T30N R13E S1, NE	Lithic scatter	?
12 AL 511 T30N R13E S2, SW	Camp?	?	12 AL 906 T31N R14E S31, SE	Camp	Woodland?
12 AL 512 T30N R13E S2, SW	Camp?	Late Woodland	12 AL 907 T30N R13E S2, SE	Camp, burials	Middle and Late Woodland
12 AL 523 T31N R14E S31, SE	Camp	Early Archaic, Early and Late Woodland	12 AL 919 T30N R14E S6, NW	Camp	Late Woodland
12 AL 534 T31N R13E S19, SW	Lithic scatter	?	12 AL 922 T30N R13E S3, NW	Camp	Late Woodland
12 AL 545 T31N R13E S19, SW	Lithic scatter	?	12 AL 923 T30N R14E S6, NE	Camp	Late Woodland
12 AL 555 T30N R13E S3, SE	Dump	Historic (1920s)	12 AL 925 T30N R13E S1, NE	Camp	Late Woodland
12 AL 561 T30N R13E S15, NW	Lithic isolate	?	12 AL 931 T30N R13E S3, NE	Camp	Early Archaic
12 AL 562 T30N R13E S15, NW	Lithic isolate	?	12 AL 933 T30N R13E S3, SW	Lithic scatter	Archaic?
12 AL 585 T31N R13E S9, NW	No data		12 AL 936 T31N R14E S32, NW	Camp	Early Archaic
12 AL 895 T30N R13E S2, SW	Camp	Middle/Late Archaic, Late Woodland	12 AL 937 T31N R14E S32, NW	Camp?	?

TABLE 1 (Cont'd.)

TABLE 1 (Cont'd.)

12-AL-939 T30N R13E S3, SW	Camp?	Late Archaic	PH AL 99 T29N R13E S8, NW	No data	
12-AL-948 T31N R14E S32, NW	Lithic isolate	?	PH AL 114 T30N R13E S15, SW	No data	
(The following sites have not been assigned state site numbers, and are recorded in site files at Indiana University - Purdue - Ft. Wayne. Most are represented by photographs taken of local landowners' collections.)					
12ALdd (AL-545) T31N R13E S19, SW	Lithic scatter	?	PH AL 131 T29N R12E S1, NW	Lithic scatter	Archaic
12ALed T31N R13E S24, SE	Camp	Late Woodland, Historic	PH AL 138 T29N R12E S1, SE	No data	
12ALhd T31N R13E S19, SW	Camp	?	PH AL 143 T30N R13E S2, SW	No data	
12ALjd T29N R30E S1, NW	Camp	Archaic, Woodland?	PH AL 144 (AL-505) T30N R13E S3	Camp	Early, Middle and Late Archaic, Woodland
12ALkd T29N R30E S1, NW	Camp	Archaic, Woodland, Historic	PH AL 158 (AL-24) T31N R14E S32, NE	No data	
12ALre T31N R13E S19, SW	Camp	Woodland	PH AL 160 (AL-523) T31N R14E S31, SE	No data	
12ALsc T31N R13E S19, SW	Camp?	?	PH AL 161 (AL-897) T31N R14E S32, SW	No data	
PH AL 8 includes 12ALhd, rc T31N R13E S19, SW	Camp	Woodland	PH AL 162 T31N R14E S29, SE	No data	
PH AL 48 T29N R13E S7, N1/2	No data		PH AL 165 T30N R12E S26, NW	Lithic scatter	Archaic
PH AL 63 T29N R13E S6, SE	No data		PH AL 203 T30N R14E S6, NW	No data	
PH AL 69 T30N R14E S6, NW	Camp	Early, Middle Archaic	PH AL 204 T30N R14E S6, NW	No data	
PH AL 82 T30N R13E S11, SW	No data		PH AL 210 (AL-23?) T31N R14E S32, NW	No data	
			PH AL 252 T31N R14E S31, SE	Camp	Middle/Late Archaic

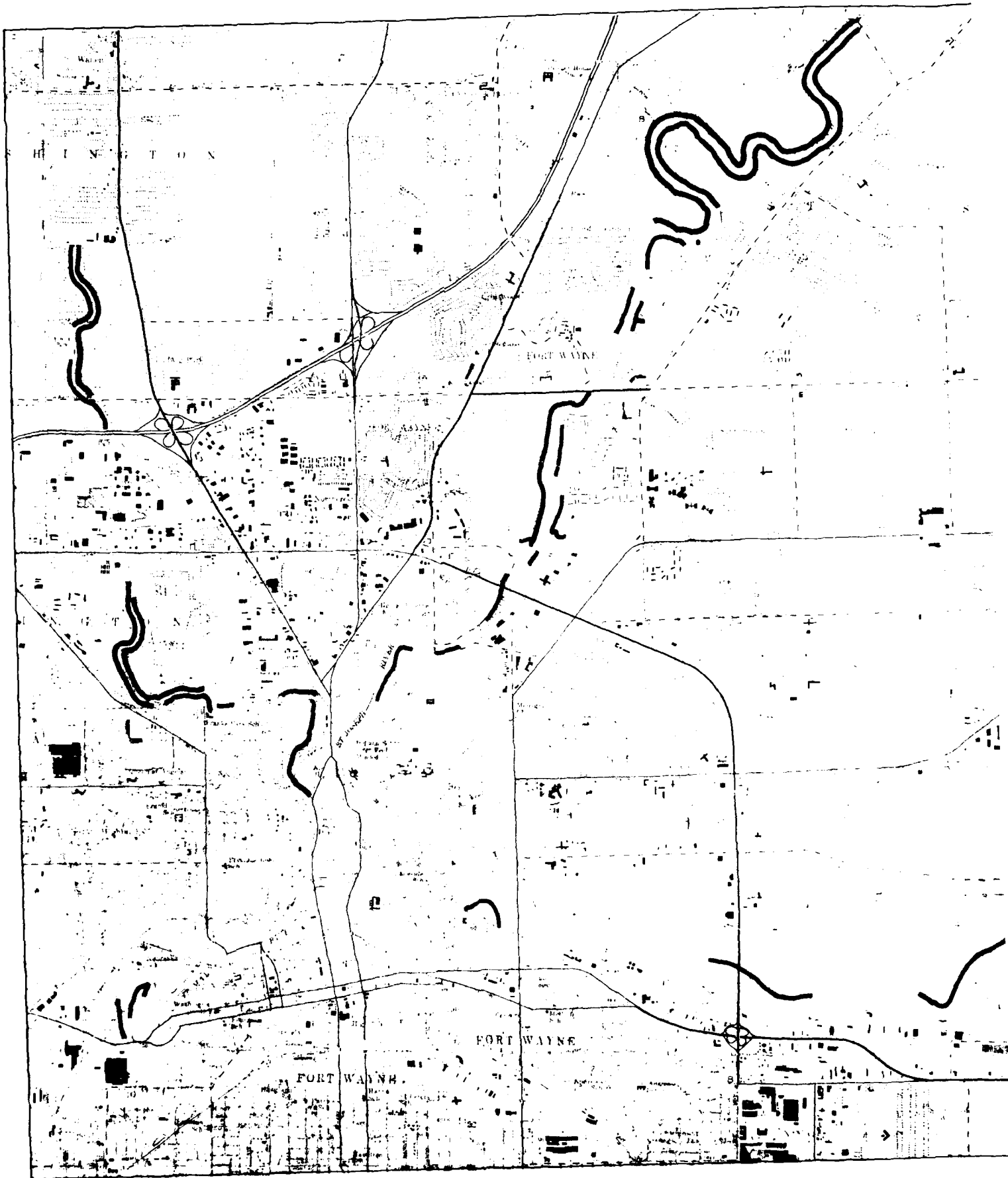
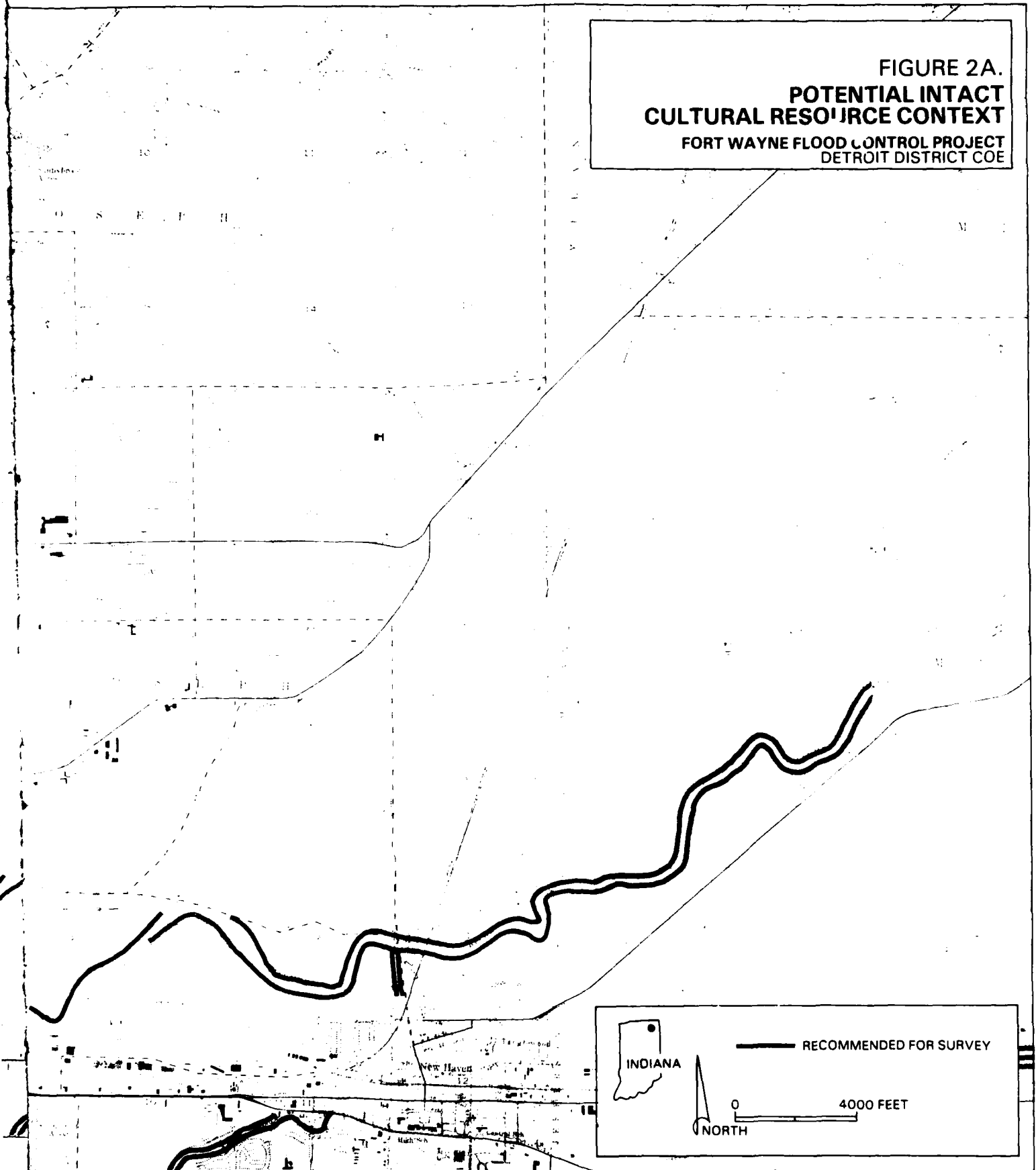


FIGURE 2A.
POTENTIAL INTACT
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONTEXT
FORT WAYNE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT
DETROIT DISTRICT COE



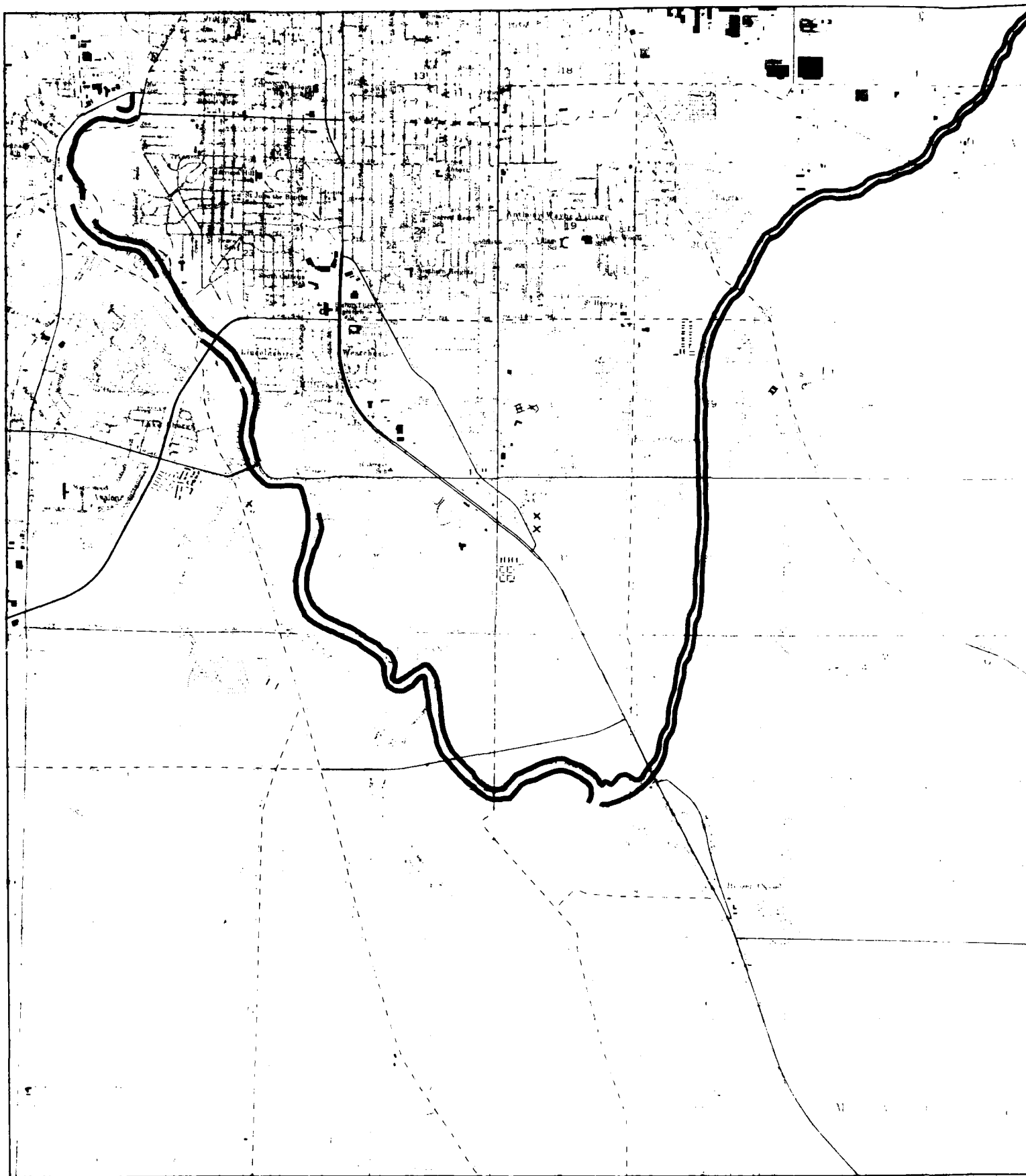
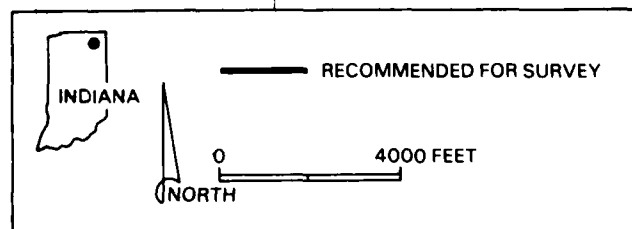


FIGURE 2B.
POTENTIAL INTACT
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONTEXT
FORT WAYNE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT
DETROIT DISTRICT COE



attractive to prehistoric occupancy, particularly zones duplicating those associated with sites recorded in No. 1 above. Lack of sites in these zones is probably more a result of lack of survey rather than lack of occupation. 3) Areas within the corridor which have survived historic land use patterns intact or in a minimally disturbed state (as defined above), indicating that cultural resources may survive for professional study. (Historical sources, as provided in the bibliography and historical background sections of this report, provided data on both prehistoric and historic loci, which although often undocumented in the field at present, were included in the delineation of cultural resource potential.)

Thus, information amassed about prehistoric and historic site potential was examined in light of contextual data secured through field visitation (surface and subsurface survey). Information about extant sites, historical references, and "attractive" terrain was combined with results defining those tracts within the study corridor which presented intact stratigraphic contexts, and thus the possibility of surviving cultural resources. When background research indicated sites were recorded, or may once have been present in an area which provides attractive, potential site terrain and, more importantly, intact context, then that area was defined as possessing high site potential. Zones in which cultural resources may be present, but for which no archeological or historical sources could be located, and which exhibit less attractive terrain or are at least partially disturbed by past land use practices, are defined as possessing moderate site potential. Areas which are grossly disturbed or occur in the least attractive locales, such as swampy zones, comprise the low site potential category. Figure 2 presents the zones of high cultural resource potential within the study corridor.

The blue line map provided by the Corps (Exhibit A) is marked to reveal those areas examined by shovel testing and pedestrian survey, while Figure 2 presents additional areas which were not tested but provide intact contexts. A Phase I survey which contacts all property owners and achieves access to all parcels along the river will be necessary to address these latter properties. As noted earlier, areas obviously heavily disturbed were identified by visual examination and not subjected to additional investigation.

Comparison of cultural resources with historic land use practices in the study corridor revealed those areas in town most likely to produce intact site contexts are confined primarily to city parks and a few limited privately-owned open areas. As a general rule, many areas initially used as public open space in the early years of Ft. Wayne still continue to be undeveloped. For example, portions of Swinney Park were used initially as a race track and fairground for state and county fairs, and remain open today despite some encroaching development and landscaping.

Additional areas more closely examined include isolated pockets within the city limits which had not experienced either clustered residential development or heavy industrial plant construction. Such processes usually involve total disturbance of natural contours through borrow, fill and excavation. At the current level of survey it is impossible to ascertain the degree of subsurface disturbance of expanses of sealed level terrain, such as that offered by parking lots at industrial sites, for example. While massive disturbance in such zones may be inferred, it is possible that original surface contours were only minimally altered and/or were sealed intact under a layer of fill and gravel or pavement. These potential intact site zones within the city are indicated on Figure 2.

Portions of the study corridor on the outskirts of town appear to present segments of fairly intact terrain, either undeveloped or partially disturbed only recently by residential sprawl. These peripheral, potentially intact zones extend outward from just inside an arc marked roughly by the U.S. 24 bypass crossing of the Maumee River to the east, the St. Joseph River and Spy Run Creek to the north, and by Foster Park south along the St. Marys River.

One specific example within this transitional zone between urban and rural land use is the campus of Indiana University Purdue-Ft. Wayne, which presents an area where several archeological sites and historic loci are reported (see Chapter 6, Cultural Resource Locations). Although this campus has witnessed rapid growth and construction since its start on the tract in 1964, at least a portion of the zone nearest the river remains intact despite some fill and landscaping (see Chapter 5, Results of Field Reconnaissance). Although little systematic work has been

completed on campus (Kristen Beckman, personal communication March 1986), it is quite possible that there are intact archeological deposits present which would be located by systematic Phase I survey.

It should be noted that outside the bypass arc the project corridor consists mostly of floodplain upon which little if any development has occurred. Agricultural fields and woodlots here provide basically intact contexts from which prehistoric sites have been recorded. As noted, much of this peripheral zone along the Maumee River has been partially surveyed already (Mohon and Diaz 1984).

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS OF FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

The following paragraphs present the results of preliminary examination of the project study corridor by field teams. This portion of the investigation focused on identifying past and current land use patterns, particularly as they affect surface and subsurface archeological contexts. An attempt is made to define zones in which archeological sites may have survived intact and in which further field survey is practical. Discussion is organized in a manner identical to that presented in the chapter on cultural resources identification.

Thus, tracts are presented in sequence from the confluence of the St. Marys, St. Joseph and Maumee Rivers, south, north and east respectively. The Spy Run Creek discussion is presented north from its confluence with the St. Marys River, and Trier Ditch south from its junction with the Maumee River. Figure 2 presents a project corridor map with areas which appear to present intact archeological context highlighted. These areas appear to offer the most logical zones in which to conduct Phase I level survey.

Determining which areas in the project corridor retain some degree of stratigraphic integrity, and therefore should be subjected to Phase I level shovel testing, is a fairly simple matter in heavily developed industrial zones and in open agricultural fields. The former areas can be pretty much disregarded unless it is suspected that intact horizons lie buried beneath present development, while the latter areas can be assumed to be intact.

Difficulty occurs in assessing the degree of disturbance in the "gray area" between obviously disturbed urban contexts and open, generally rural land use. This transition zone is defined by a combination of light commercial, industrial and residential development. As noted earlier, severely disturbed zones are interspersed with expanses of intact horizons. Whenever feasible, the field team conducted limited shovel testing to determine the amount of disturbance on specific tracts. In other areas, defined above, conclusions were deducted from gross surface observations. In all instances the potential for the presence of intact

strata was given the benefit of the doubt; any error in interpretation would be on the side of intact contexts.

The following discussion is keyed to Figure 1, Exhibit A.

ST. JOSEPH RIVER

Much of the lower reaches of this river from about section 25 T31N R12E, roughly the U.S. 24/30 bypass, is heavily urbanized with almost no intact zones remaining. The areas closest to the river feature some industry, but consist primarily of older, densely settled residential neighborhoods. Therefore, field teams concentrated efforts in the few open areas provided by the urban parks.

Open areas associated with the filtration plant at the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Marys Rivers present virtually totally disturbed contexts, associated with massive redeposited fill and construction activity. All surface contours are landscaped and man-made. North from the plant, roads parallel either bank of the river, generally resting on a filled and artificially leveled roadbed. An area which appears to be somewhat intact occurs along the river at a pronounced bend west of Oswego Street on the south side of the river west of Parnell Road. This is a residential development, and backyards fronting on the river may be minimally disturbed.

East of Parnell Road along a river bend is Johnny Appleseed Park. Exploratory tests indicate that areas south of the U.S. 30 bypass are generally intact, with some localized grading and fill east of the riverside road. Terraces along the river appear intact, although some landscaping and artificial terracing has altered contours. Much of the extreme southern portion of the park presents parking lots and surface alteration, although Hanna's Ford Park, across the river to the south presents a greater degree of intact context. The area north of the bypass appears more intact and less developed, except for road-related surface contour alteration.

Across the river, the campus of Indiana University Purdue at Ft. Wayne presents expanses of open lands. Discussion with Kristen Beckman, an archeologist in the

Department of Sociology and Anthropology on campus, revealed that no systematic survey of the parcel had ever been conducted. Conversations with Mr. Dick Dirrum, of the Department of Physical Plant, who had been with the university since it began moving to the campus in 1964, indicated that virtually the entire area had been altered to some degree. Although shovel testing of the entire campus is beyond the scope of this pre-Phase I survey, field teams did shovel test much of the survey corridor, as discussed in ensuing paragraphs.

The study corridor along the river south of the small inlet at the junction of a small stream at the 19/30 section line has been filled to the channel, although portions of the lower terrace, under water at the time field teams visited, may be in a natural state, according to Dirrum. The southern edge of the small inlet noted above has also been filled several feet, and dense deposits of glass and whiteware are eroding out of the fill. These apparently came from dumps of the former Indiana Home for Feeble Minded Youth which once owned the tract. Maker's marks on ceramics reveal dates of manufacture between 1893 and 1932 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:315-318).

The area along the north side of the inlet was farmed until recently, and appears to present a mix of intact and filled zones. Still, this northern area should probably be tested because of the indication that sites may be in the vicinity (see SJ-20 discussion). What apparently is recorded as site 12-AL-20 is visible in this inlet on campus. An earthen mound protrudes from the surface, which corresponds with discussion on the site form stating the site is now surrounded by water impounded by the waterworks dam. Determination of whether this "mound" is a legitimate archeological site awaits Phase I testing.

The area north along the St. Joseph from this inlet has been extensively disturbed by excavation and dumping such that only a narrow corridor along the river appears to survive intact for testing. North of the Indiana University Purdue at Ft. Wayne campus a new condominium development has totally altered land contours to the river, although portions of land in the center and north center of section 19 T31N R13E appear to survive intact. However, much of the river north of this vicinity approaching St. Joseph Center Road now sports rock retaining walls and landscaped river terracing.

North of Johnny Appleseed Park and east of the old canal, extending along the west side of the river north almost to St. Joseph Center Road is a strip of river terrace which appears generally intact, based on the limited shovel testing that field teams conducted. Although landscaped, the grounds of the Concordia Theological Seminary extending north from St. Joseph Center Road in the old Richardville Reserve appear minimally disturbed and should be shovel tested.

On the east side of the river, Shoaf Park presents generally intact contexts with interspersed fill zones along the edge of the golf course at the river. The zone south from the structure south of the riverside loop for about .25 mile is fairly severely disturbed, but contexts are intact from this point south to the subdivision. Areas of surface exposure are present adjacent to the river. The well defined sand ridge eroding into the river at the north end of the course river loop has been partially excavated and is being used as a small landfill at present.

Most of the study corridor north from this point is a mix of recent residential/sub-division development and agricultural land. Within the pronounced loop where a gravel pit was once located in the SE1/4 of section 8, Riverbend Golf Course has recently been constructed. Although this area has undergone massive contour alteration in general from the gravel pit and golf course, shovel tests reveal that zones immediately adjacent to the river have survived intact.

ST. MARYS RIVER

The area west from the filtration plant at the confluence with the St. Joseph River on both sides of the river to Guildon Park has been totally disturbed by long-term industrial and commercial land use. Guildon Park apparently is land converted from a similar use since tests revealed it consists entirely of leveled and filled strata, with no surviving context.

The project corridor displays no surviving potential archeological contexts west from Guildon Park on either side of the river until Swinney Park is reached, north of Jefferson Boulevard. Swinney Park East is the more disturbed area of the park, with extensive excavation and landscaping associated with the pond. The reported locale of site 12-AL-34, if it were at the park entrance, would now be beneath a

graded entrance and statuary. The field team conducted systematic shovel testing (10 m interval) in what were obviously surficially altered contexts to ascertain if perhaps buried horizons survived intact. However, results indicated that no intact strata survive at this locale and the site has been destroyed.

Although much of Swinney Park appeared to have been altered by landscaping, the amount of surviving context could not be determined unambiguously by surface examination. Therefore shovel testing was conducted at a 10 m interval in grid transects to determine the degree of subsurface disturbance, and identify any possible sites. Shovel tests and gross contour evaluation revealed that the extreme east portion of the park between the river and Washington Boulevard has been totally altered by road grading and construction, but the northern portion of Swinney Park East within the tight river loop appears to present intact contexts and should be subjected to Phase I testing. Most of Swinney Park West is intact, with only minor landscaping alteration, primarily associated with the small pond.

Few areas appear intact south of Swinney Park, an area of mixed residential and industrial/commercial construction. Most open areas appear to have been occupied at some point by structures which have only recently been removed. Indian Village Park, along the north side of the river, presents limited intact horizons. It has been disturbed by bridge construction and a sewer line along its northern edge, while some fill has occurred near the river farther south. This fill may conceal intact strata, and the park deserves more systematic testing south of the sewer disturbance.

Along the east side of the river, Foster Park presents extensive zones of intact context. The entire lower terrace, when visible, appeared intact with deep silt and sand deposits. The upper terrace is intact in areas removed from immediate construction impacts associated with a now-closed road. Some areas east of this road have been disturbed by golf course landscaping, but these areas are sporadic and limited enough to require that the entire park area survey corridor be subjected to Phase I shovel testing. This would include the area south of the main body of the park along trails adjacent to the east side of the river, extending to Tillman Park in the NE1/4 of section 35 T30N R12E. Although some areas appear disturbed, intact zones are interspersed and must be examined. Tillman Park tests

revealed that the zone associated with the northernmost stream has been disturbed and filled, as revealed by a typical profile yielding 30 cm of clay and broken concrete. Only the southern portion of the park, in the SE1/4 of the NW1/4 of section 35 appears intact.

Along the west side of the river, the area across from Foster Park, south of the confluence of the St. Marys River with Fairfield Ditch, also appears intact, although some contour alteration has occurred and parking lot grading has destroyed some zones. The corridor south from this point, at Babcock Lane to the Paulding Road bridge, is covered in recent residential development and no access was achieved to determine land use alterations.

Although residential development has also occurred south of the Paulding Road bridge to the Stellhorn Bridge at Lower Hunting Road, it appears some zones along the river may have survived in a minimally disturbed state; systematic observation was not achieved by field teams, however. Generally, the project area south of the Stellhorn Bridge on both sides of the river has experienced only minimal urban sprawl, and presents a majority of intact agricultural lands and woodlots.

MAUMEE RIVER

Almost all of the zone along both banks of the Maumee River east from this confluence with the St. Joseph and St. Marys Rivers has been heavily industrialized at some point in the past. Field teams did not achieve access to all riverside locales, but it appears from roadside observations that little intact context will survive east to the U.S. 24/30 bypass bridge. If possible, access to the river within the loop along the south side of the river in S1/2 of NE1/4 of section 1 T30N R12E may reveal some intact strata.

A combination of heavy industry and sewage filtration plant and ponds has negated any research potential east from Anthony Boulevard to the bypass, with the possible exception of the tract adjacent to the west side of the bypass bridge, north of the river. This area should be examined more closely, especially since a site (12-AL-37) at this location was recently visited by Ball State University field teams, recorded and documented. The south side of the river from the bypass east

to River Haven is covered by numerous densely packed small industrial concerns. There is little chance of any surviving archeological context beneath the factories, graded and filled site and parking lots, and storage areas.

On the north side of the river, immediately east of the bypass bridge, despite some landscaping, intact context survives along the river at the Lakeside Golf Club. Immediately east of the golf club, sewage disposal ponds have obliterated the landscape, although some context may survive at the crossing of power lines on the north side of the river, opposite the junction of Old Maumee Road and Estella Avenue. The zone south of the river across from the disposal ponds is covered by a mix of small industrial concerns. No context would survive there. Most of the remainder of the project corridor east of River Haven on both sides of the river was surveyed by Mohon and Diaz, whose final report is in preparation at Ball State University (see Archeological Background section of this report). Much of this area is in agricultural use, with limited residential development.

SPY RUN CREEK

Most of the project corridor along Spy Run Creek is developed as dense residential areas. Lawton Park and Trader's Point Park, near the confluence with the St. Marys River, present nearly totally disturbed archeological contexts. It appears these zones were once rather heavily developed before becoming park and recreational lands. Farther north, limited intact strata were encountered adjacent to the creek between Eastbrook and Westbrook Boulevards, although portions were disturbed by road and sewer construction. Tests should be conducted in areas not obviously contoured or excavated, since many probes presented surprisingly intact contexts.

Limited intact zones may survive farther north immediately adjacent to the creek, surrounded by residences. In Vesey Park, the north side of the creek revealed fairly intact contexts, but the south side has been extensively graded, filled and altered, except for a limited zone in the southwest portion of the park, and an area east of the former bridge crossing south of the present park road following the creek.

Franke Park appears to present the longest segment of intact creek context despite areas of landscaping and road construction. The south side of the creek along the southern edge of the park is a high ridge presenting minimally disturbed contexts, while the portion of the creek running roughly north and south through the western portion of the park flows through undeveloped areas. The remaining segment of the creek, paralleling the park road east-west has experienced varying degrees of landscaping, road construction and terracing, but limited zones do survive intact. Phase I testing should be conducted along the creek's entire length in the park, omitting only the areas of obvious contour alteration along the southern portion of the park.

North of Franke Park, the creek flows through developing residential areas and industrial parks associated with Interstate 69. The zone between Coliseum Boulevard and I-69 has been severely altered by construction of an industrial park. Spy Run Creek here has been channelized and its approaches totally altered by fill and grading. Thus, no archeological context survives. Smaller-scale alteration occurs farther north, between I-69 and the end of the study corridor, but zones along the creek are generally intact.

TRIER DITCH

The junction of Trier Ditch with the Maumee River north of Parrot Road appears intact, although this conclusion is based on observation from Landin Road since the field crew did not achieve access to this parcel. The area was in agricultural field and woodlot on aerial photos from the 1960s (Kirschner and Zachary 1969:Sheet 62), and is generally open today. However, this does not preclude disturbance from urban development at some time in the past. Still, this area should be shovel tested during Phase I survey.

The zone between Parrot Road and Rt. 30 is heavily urbanized with a combination of heavy industry to the north and residential use to the south. It is doubtful if intact strata survive here. The zone between Rt. 30 and approximately Moeller Road has experienced recent residential sprawl, although it appears the zone immediately adjacent to the ditch is intact in some areas. The field crew conducted only cursory observations in this area because of the number of

properties involved. This area should be more systematically examined during Phase I survey. South of Moeller Road, land use is primarily agricultural although several subdivisions are beginning to encroach on the ditch, most notably along Tillman Road. Archeological context in this area south to the confluence with Houk Ditch and the St. Marys River appears to be essentially intact.

CHAPTER 6

CULTURAL RESOURCE LOCATIONS

The following section presents specific locational data for archeological and historical sites recorded during archival and literature research. These sites are presented by drainage association; that is, whether they are located along the St. Marys, St. Joseph, or Maumee Rivers, Spy Run Creek, or Trier Ditch. Sites are numbered from a starting point at the junction of the three major rivers, and proceed in numerical order east along the Maumee, west and south along the St. Marys, and north along the St. Joseph. Sites along Spy Run Creek are discussed in order north from its junction with the St. Marys River, while sites along Trier Ditch are presented in order south from its junction with the Maumee River to the St. Marys. All sites are mapped and presented in Figure 1. Within the following text sites are presented in order by river from the channels' junction, or forks, with corresponding prefix abbreviations: SM - St. Marys, SJ - St. Joseph, M - Maumee, SRC - Spy Run Creek, and TD - Trier Ditch.

ST. JOSEPH RIVER

SJ-1 - An Indian Village is reported along the west side of the river at its junction with the St. Marys and Maumee Rivers, "at the present filtration plant" (Ankenbruck 1980:20; also C.P.C. 1963), north of the Maumee River.

In 1775, numerous Miami villages were reported at Miamitown, two on either side of the St. Joseph River (Ankenbruck 1980:20). Miamitown, "a French village," is reported northwest of the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Marys Rivers, from Anderson Avenue south and west almost to Spy Run (Griswold 1917:85). Another source places the Miami village, or Ke-ki-ong-a, south of Wagner Street in 1780, with lesser villages in 1765 north of Wagner Street, and French and Indian villages north of Prospect Street (C.P.C. 1963).

Further, the principal Miami village reportedly lay east of the St. Joseph River north of Columbia Avenue to a point opposite Prospect Avenue, and Shawnees and Delawares were reported farther to the east (Griswold 1917:85, 100).

State recorded archeological site 12-AL-51 has been recorded in the vicinity of the reported villages positioned northwest of the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Marys Rivers at the junction of Spy Run Creek. It is classified as a habitation site which produced historic trade goods.

SJ-2 - In 1866, a river "slough" (probable former channel) ran across the south end of the St. Joseph/Spy Run/St. Marys peninsula, just to the north of the present filtration plant (Gilkison 1866).

SJ-3 - The Spy Run burial site lies between the St. Joseph River and Spy Run Creek, north of the St. Marys River, just across from the third American fort (Lilly 1937:95). Historic trade goods were described in association with the burials. Sites 12-AL-31 and 12-AL-32/33 are mapped in this vicinity, but the location description on the site forms places these farther north along Prospect Avenue (see SJ-5).

SJ-4 - "Major Hall's Stand" occurred along the river near Griswold Street in the vicinity of Wagner and Prospect Streets during Harmar's campaign in 1790 (C.P.C. 1963). This area is reportedly the point of the greatest number of casualties suffered during the overall battle.

SJ-5 - The Archeological Site Files at Ball State University list two burial sites described originally by Black in his 1936 Allen County survey. Site 12-AL-32 consists of seven burials exposed at 628 Prospect Street. Site 12-AL-33 is composed of two burials reported at 624 Prospect Street (see SJ-3, defined as a separate locus because of a discrepancy in mapped proveniences).

SJ-6 - The intersection of Tennessee and Griswold Streets at the river is the reported locale of a battle during Harmar's campaign in 1790 (C.P.C. 1963).

SJ-7 - The old Hackley burial ground is located north of Tennessee Avenue, east of Spy Run Avenue, about midway between the St. Joseph River and Spy Run Creek (Griswold 1917:177, 241).

SJ-8 - Some burials, including one reputed to be Chief Little Turtle's, are reported from an area bisected by Lawton Place, west of the St. Joseph River. Sources related that some contractors excavating for the Gillie homestead in 1912 unearthed four skeletons and trade goods, including a sword identified as having been presented to Little Turtle by George Washington (Griswold 1917:177). The vicinity of this site is densely developed residential neighborhood. It is doubtful if much, or any, of this site survives, but Phase I survey should include contacting the numerous private property owners in the vicinity for permission to conduct systematic testing in the landscaped yards to ascertain if cultural materials do indeed survive.

SJ-9 - Raimond (or DeRaymond) in 1750 "built the last French fort on the St. Joseph River at the junction of St. Joseph Blvd. and Delaware Ave." (Griswold 1917:34, 43). Other sources confirm this location, adding that the fort was built on "high ground" here (Poinsatte 1976:9), north of McDougal Street and east of St. Joseph Blvd. (C.P.C. 1963). In addition, the last source notes the presence of an associated French settlement in 1750 north of Delaware Street at Hillside Street.

SJ-10 - In 1876, a mill is mapped along the west bank of the river at the intersection of Spy Run Avenue and Griswold Avenue (Baskin, Forster and Co. 1876).

SJ-11 - The Centilivre Brewery, started in 1862, was located between the St. Joseph River and Wabash and Erie Feeder canal, north of the city on Spy Run Avenue (Ankenbruck 1980:60). This is the area north of Elizabeth Avenue.

SJ-12 - In 1830, Henry Rudisill and Henry Johns built a gristmill on the west side of the St. Joseph River south of the present State Boulevard bridge, but it was in ruins in 1910 (Ankenbruck 1980:60; C.P.C. 1963). It is usually referred to as Rudisill's Mill, or Mill and Dam. Another source verifies these data but adds that the mill, which ceased operations in 1887-1888, was located directly across from the Indiana Service Corporation shops, with the dam located near the State Street bridge, about 300 feet above the mill opening (Bates 1942:5, 13). Early maps confirm these locations (Anonymous 1889; Gilkison 1866; de la Camp 1874).

SJ-13 - In 1889, a canal pond, for the Wabash and Erie Feeder Canal, was located along the west side of the river in the area on either side of State Street (Anonymous 1889).

SJ-14 - The Berghoff Brewery was located between the St. Joseph River and Spy Run Creek, north of State Street, between Spy Run and Clinton Avenues (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917). Another brewery was located close by, or perhaps the same brewery facility, referred to as Crown Brewery, was reported on Spy Run Avenue near Clinton Street (C.P.C. 1963).

SJ-15 - In 1910, four structures are mapped in a line along the east side of the river, west of St. Joseph Boulevard between the North Side High School and Curdes Avenue (U.S. Post Office Department 1910).

SJ-16 - The ca. 1830s William Penn Tavern site, the old Coguiard residence, was located along the west side of the river north of Penn Street (C.P.C. 1963).

SJ-17 - An old feeder canal for the Wabash and Erie Canal generally followed the axis of the Spy Run Avenue extension along the west side of the river (Remy 1949).

SJ-18 - Hanna's Ford, along an old trail, was located north of the end of River Forest Drive, in what is now Hanna's Ford Park (C.P.C. 1963).

SJ-19 - An old trail followed the east side of the St. Joseph River. "Near an old spring. . .remains of Indian fireplaces, charcoal, and pieces of Indian pottery" were found (Roebuck 1939). The old trail is also noted in original G.L.O. survey notes (G.L.O. 1822: volume 37 page 84:section 36 T31N R12E). Roebuck notes the old spring was the heart of a village of 30-35 cabins, ten of which were at the spring. The village extended "two or more miles" from Anthony Boulevard to St. Joseph and St. Joseph Center Roads. He also reports that Johnny Appleseed lived and died in one of the Indian cabins at this location (see also Ankenbruck 1980:60; Hofer 1937).

SJ-20 - Located along the east side of the river, secondary sources report "Indian mounds" at the point where an intermittent stream joins the St. Joseph at the 19/30 section line (Hofer 1937). State site 12-AL-20 is recorded at this same location, recording a mound with notation "now surrounded by water due to waterworks dam." An "old saw mill" is also reported along the north side of this intermittent stream at its junction with the river (Hofer 1937). Most of this area is now the campus of Indiana University Purdue at Ft. Wayne. If extensive land-scaping has not totally disrupted soil contexts, evidence of these occupations may still survive archeologically.

SJ-21 - State site 12-AL-545, a small lithic scatter of undetermined cultural affiliation, is recorded along the west bank of the river along a small embayment in the SW1/4 of SW1/4 of section 19 T31N R13E.

SJ-22 - State site 12-AL-89 is located just east of 12-AL-545 at the base of a small peninsula extending into the river. This small lithic scatter appears to date to the Late Woodland period.

SJ-23 - Site 12-AL-rc is located about 200 meters north of 12-AL-89 along the west side of the river in the SW1/4 of section 19 T31N R13E. This site produced nearly 100 artifacts indicating a Woodland period occupation.

SJ-24 - Site 12-AL-sc is located just north of 12-AL-rc, along the west bank of the river opposite a small island, but no data on this site were available.

Note: SJ-22, SJ-23 and SJ-24, together with site 12-AL-hd farther west, are all mapped within a more extensive site mapped as PH-AL-8, about which little information is available.

SJ-25 - State site 12-AL-534 is located along the east side of the river just south of a small island in the channel in the SE1/4 of SW1/4 of section 19. It is a small lithic scatter of under a dozen flakes.

SJ-26 - The Johns Mill was located on the west bank of the river in the SE1/4 of section 18 in the southern portion of the Richardville Reserve (Bates 1942:5, 14). Bates states that it was located "a few rods south" of the St. Joseph Center Road bridge, but this is confusing since the present bridge is located on the section line, which would place the mill south of both section 18 and the Richardville Reserve. Perhaps the present bridge replaced the one used by Bates as a landmark in 1942. Other sources locate the mill along the west side of the river at and just north of the present St. Joseph Center Road bridge (Baskin, Forster and Co. 1876; Kingman Brothers 1880; Progressive Advertising Co. 1917; Hofer 1937). The Johns Mill occupied the site from its construction in 1834-1835 to 1860. In 1866, the Ft. Wayne Paper Mills were erected on the site, were destroyed by fire in 1871 and rebuilt, and closed in 1890. These mills were also called the Fleming Mills in later years.

SJ-27 - The Swift and Goshorn Mill was located along the west bank of the river in the SW1/4 of section 8 (Bates 1942:5, 13), apparently on the pronounced loop north of Beckett's Run east of Leo Road. The mill was built in 1834 and was associated with the Feeder Dam for the Wabash and Erie Canal. It was closed in 1858-1859, and the Ft. Wayne Beagle Club occupied the site in 1942.

SJ-28 - In 1898 (Ogle 1898) and 1907 (Allen County Map Co. 1907), two structures are located, one on either side of Swift Ditch about where a power line runs presently, west of a sharp bend in the river in section 8.

SJ-29 - An 1876 map (Baskin, Forster and Co. 1876) locates a mill along the east bank of the St. Joseph where a new subdivision is located, west off the end of Winding Way Drive and River Bluff Drive. It is conceivable that this refers to the Swift and Goshorn Mill above. If it were located here, modern construction may have destroyed any remains.

SJ-30 - State site 12-AL-15 is located at the north bank of the river southwest of the end of Brooks Road, opposite the end of Northwest Drive. This site, initially recorded during the Glen Black's survey, is a circular earthwork actively eroding into the Maumee River. Although associated with a Late Woodland occupation, Early Archaic materials are also reported from the area. This site will definitely

be impacted by any form of flood control implementation, and is one of the few remaining earthwork sites in the Ft. Wayne area (see Archeological Background section of this report).

SJ-31 - A structure was present in 1898 (Ogle 1898) and 1907 (Progressive Advertising Co. 1907) at the west side of the river just south of the confluence of Martin Ditch near the 9/4 section line.

SJ-32 - State site 12-AL-585 is located on the south side of the river about 1/4 mile south of the Mayhew Road bridge, in the SE1/4 of SE1/4 of section 4. No data on this site were available.

SJ-33 - State site 12-AL-139 is recorded on the north side of the river extending from the river bank northeast to the vicinity of three houses south of the bend in the Mayhew Road bridge approach. The site is a lithic scatter of under a dozen artifacts with undetermined cultural affiliation.

SJ-34 - State site 12-AL-135 may extend into the study corridor along the south side of the river at a point just west of the Ely Bridge. This site, which produced less than a dozen artifacts, may be an Archaic occupation.

SJ-35 - In 1917, the "Ely Bridge" was located where the Mayhew Road Bridge now crosses the river (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917).

ST. MARYS RIVER

SM-1 - The Comparet Basin, a mill basin and canal boat turn-around for the Wabash and Erie Canal, was located at the junction of Columbia and Lafayette Streets (Bates and Keller 1975:32). Extending along the north side of Columbia Street until 1857 were the canal-side facilities of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, which included a passenger depot, and freight and engine houses (Bates and Keller 1975:37). These were later moved across the river.

SM-2a - In 1794, Anthony Wayne built a fort "at the forks" on lots 10, 11 and 12, of Taber's Addition (Kingman Brothers 1880:36, 37). Other sources place this fort on lots 11, 12 and 13 of Taber's Addition (Griswold 1917:139), which would be west of Clay Street, north of Berry Street, to mid-block. This first American fort is reported on the "south side of the St. Marys at the approximate intersection of Berry and Clay Streets" (Ankenbruck 1980:31-32).

SM-2b - About 1800 the first American fort was torn down and a second fort was constructed slightly north "on Lot 40 of Taber's Addition" (Kingman Brothers 1880:37). Other sources agree with this location, further defining its location as "the northwest corner of Clay and East Main Streets" (Griswold 1917:139). Recent sources state that the second fort was built "about one block north of the original fort (Ankenbruck 1980:32), and that the original eastern terminus of Columbia Street was at the fort (Bates and Keller 1975:4). All sources agree that this second fort was demolished and a third fort rebuilt on the same location in 1815.

In fact, one source states that the southwest corner of the fort was "exactly at the southwest corner of Lot 40" Taber's Addition (Kingman Brothers 1880:37). The original G.L.O. survey notes (G.L.O. 1822:volume 37, p. 62) for the section line between sections 1 and 2 T30N R12E state that at 34.5 chains north of the section corner the "west chimney of the old fort" was crossed. The 1815 fort was substantial, constructed in trenches excavated 2.5 feet deep into which were placed 12.5-foot-tall pickets, and blockhouses were placed at the southeast and northwest corners (Kingman Brothers 1880:90). It is reported that the Wabash and Erie canal cut through the north part of the old fort when constructed in the 1830s (Kingman Brothers 1880:37). It should be noted that the reconstructed historic Ft. Wayne is not on the site of the original forts but is across the river, because a "railroad elevation made the original site unusable" (Ankenbruck 1980:42).

Apparently after demolition of the first fort, the site was used as a garrison burial ground for the subsequent second and third American posts. This burial ground is reported "south of the fort in Taber's Addition" (Kingman Brothers 1880:37) and Lots 35, 36 and 37 of Taber's Addition (Griswold 1917:139), at about the northwest corner of Clay and Main streets.

SM-3 - The Ft. Wayne Saddlery Co. was located along the river at the east end of Superior Street in 1917 (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917).

SM-4 - Sites 12-AL-31, 12-AL-32/33, 12-AL-51; for a detailed description see SJ-1 and SJ-3.

SM-5 - Original G.L.O. survey notes recording the line between sections 1 and 2 T30N R12E (G.L.O. 1822: volume 37, p. 62) are difficult to read, but appear to state "set post (illegible) mound" at the junction of the St. Marys River (46.9 chains north of section corner). It is conceivable this refers to a former Indian mound at the river.

SM-6 - The city gas works was located on the south side of the river northwest of the intersection of Spy Run Avenue and Superior Streets in 1875 (Morrison 1875).

SM-7 - Antoine Bondi, an early trader, built a cabin ca. 1822 at the northwest corner of Superior and Lafayette at the river (C.P.C. 1963).

SM-8 - "Another burial place where also a large number of Indians are buried extended along the northwest corner of Columbia and Clinton Streets and into the adjoining block. Many bones were removed years ago in digging cellars and laying foundations" (Kingman Brothers 1880:38).

SM-9 - The Municipal Lighting Plant was located north of the river at the southeast corner of Clinton and Fourth Streets in 1917 (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917).

SM-10 - "In 1830 and prior thereto Indians assembled in great numbers on the west side of Calhoun Street from about the Methodist church to the canal" (Kingman Brothers 1880:121).

SM-11 - On the south side of the river, east of Wells Street, west of Harrison Street, on what is now Wood Street, the railroad facilities (depot?) of the L.S. and M.S. Railroad and the L.E. and W. Railroad were located (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917).

SM-12 - On the north side of the river, directly across from the L.E. and W. Railroad facilities (SM-11) between Wells and Harrison Streets, railroad depots are listed on both 1874 (de la Camp 1874) and 1889 (Anonymous 1889) maps.

SM-13 - The Ft. Wayne Elevator Works were located south of the river west of Wells Street and north of Superior Street in 1917 (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917).

SM-14 - An old ford is located in the river just west of the present Wells Street bridge (C.P.C. 1963).

SM-15 - In the river and on adjacent banks north of Superior Street at the end of Fulton Avenue is the site of the Jenkinson massacre in 1814 (C.P.C. 1963).

SM-16 - In her memoirs, a member of the McCulloch family states the homestead was built on a favorite fishing spot for Indians, near rapids, and that as children (in 1840s) they often found "arrowheads" nearby (Richards and Richards 1981:13). The McCulloch home is located at 616 West Superior Street, on the northeast corner of Superior and Fulton. The Hugh McCulloch house was built in 1838 as a pure example of Greek Revival architecture, but has been considerably altered by later additions including major remodeling in 1863 (Peat 1964:2; Richards and Richards 1981:5). McCullough was Comptroller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury during and after the Civil War. In the 1890s the house became the Medical College of Ft. Wayne.

SM-17 - On the south side of the river, north of Superior Street, off the end of present day Ross Street, in what is now Guildon Park, three structures were mapped in 1855 (Abbott 1855).

SM-18 - In 1721, Dubuisson finished Ft. St. Philipe, later called Ft. Miami, at the west terminus of Superior Street (Ankenbruck 1980:14). Other sources state that the first French fort stood "on the east bank of the St. Marys north of the Nickel Plate Railroad, off the west end of Superior Street" (Griswold 1917:34).

SM-19 - City Pumping Station No. 2 was located at the river east of Sherman Street and the bridge crossing the river in 1917 (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917).

SM-20 - The Asphalt Repair Plant was located just north of City Pumping Station No. 2 along the river, east of Sherman Street in 1917 (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917). Modern maps note that the City Asphalt Plant is located here (Ft. Wayne National City Bank 1985).

SM-21 - At the Norfolk and Western Railroad bridge crossing of the St. Marys north of Main Street and west of the end of Superior Street, the old Wabash and Erie Canal aqueduct was constructed (Gilkison 1866; C.P.C. 1963).

SM-22 - The Edsall Mills were located where West Main Street crosses the St. Marys River, noted in 1917 (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917). Also called Orff's, Empire, or Old Stone Mill, the exact mill site is placed along the east bank of the river immediately north of the bridge, "a few rods south" of where the Wabash and Erie Canal aqueduct crossed the river (Bates 1942:5, 21; see also Abbott 1855 and de la Camp 1874). The mill was built in 1845, and ceased operation in 1897.

SM-23 - Two citations may refer to the same burial ground. The older of the two principal burial places at Ft. Wayne was near the site of the old Methodist Church, east of the St. Marys River between Berry and Jefferson Streets, just south of the first French fort (Lilly 1937:95). Also, "an extensive Indian burying place is on the bank of the St. Marys where Rockhill Avenue approaches West Main Street" (Ankenbruck 1980:14). State site 12-AL-30 appears to refer to the Lilly reference above, but is mapped south of Wayne Street along the river (see SM-26 below). It is a Glen Black survey site which produced a skull and trade objects.

SM-24 - Between Wayne, Nelson, Berry and College Streets was once located "a huge sand hill removed as fill, the site of many Indian and early white burials" (C.P.C. 1963).

SM-25 - An old ford is located on the Maumee to Wabash portage route used to cross the St. Marys west of Thieme Road off the end of Wayne Street (C.P.C. 1963).

SM-26 - Archeological Site Files at Ball State University report a Glen Black 1936 Allen County survey burial site here. Site 12-AL-34 produced burials, a brass kettle, trade beads and a Catlanice pipe at the "Washington Street entrance to Swinney Park," while site 12-AL-35, Swinney Homestead, also produced historic materials (see SM-23, above).

SM-27 - A mill was built in 1808 along the river at the junction of present day Washington and Thieme Roads, but it was destroyed by Indians in 1812 (C.P.C. 1963).

SM-28 - Camp Allen, a Civil War training facility where 4000 county men were trained for war, was located within a sharp bend north of the St. Marys (Ankenbruck 1980:60). It was located east of Mechanic Street at Fair and Huron (C.P.C. 1963), where Camp Allen Drive runs today.

SM-29 - Within the sharp bend in East Swinney Park north of Washington Blvd., an "Indian Treasure Ground" is reported in the same location as an early race track used during State and County Fairs (Anonymous 1889; C.P.C. 1963).

SM-30 - The Swinney mansion, in Swinney Park, is listed in the Historic American Buildings Survey (Cramton 1978:18) and in the National Register of Historic Places.

SM-31 - Where Hale Avenue currently crosses the St. Marys River, in 1917 a "Maple Avenue Bridge" was mapped (Allen County Road Commission 1917).

SM-32 - In 1880, three structures were west of the river, adjacent to Bluffton Road where today it crosses the river to join Oakdale Road (Kingman Brothers 1880:89). One structure was located north of the bridge at the river, and two were located south of it, but all appear aligned to the river. The same source notes that the

Allen County Poor Farm was located in the vicinity, although it is not clear if these buildings were associated with the institution. One structure was present south of the bridge in 1907 (Allen County Map Co. 1907).

SM-33 - An old dam is located in the river south of the junction of Bluffton and Vesey Roads, at Indian Village Park (C.P.C. 1963) (see SM-35).

SM-34 - Beavers Mill, built in 1827 by Samual Hanna and James Barnett, was located on the east bank of St. Marys River just south of the Broadway bridge, south of Bluffton Road (Ankenbruck 1980:60; C.P.C. 1963). Other sources locate this mill on the bank a short distance south of Oakdale Bridge in Foster Park, in the SE1/4 of section 15 (Bates 1942:19). Also called Esmond Mill, Barnett and Hanna Mill, Fairfield Mill or Glenwood Mill, this was the first mill built in Allen County. It was destroyed by fire in 1878. A brick mill was rebuilt on the same site, but this too was destroyed by fire in 1888 (Bates 1942:19) (see SM-33).

SM-35 - An Indian village may once have been located on the river bend north of Bluffton Avenue and west of Brooklyn Avenue (C.P.C. 1963), apparently near the location of Indian Village Park. This may be the same site recorded as 12-AL-27 (see SM-36).

SM-36 - State site 12-AL-27 is recorded along the west side of the river, in Indian Village, in the vicinity of Owissa Way, Ojibwa Trail, and Manito Boulevard, along Bluffton Road. This appears to be a Woodland camp (see SM-35).

SM-37 - The Richardville Reserve was located south of Rudisill Road to just east of Calhoun Road, just west of Bluffton Road, and extended south through the study corridor (Remy 1949).

SM-38 - A structure was present in 1907 along the west side of the river east of Bluffton Road between Engle and Sand Point Roads (Allen County Map Co. 1907).

SM-39 - Two Miami villages are reported "up the St. Marys a few miles near the old County Infirmary opposite Foster Park" (Griswold 1917).

SM-40 - A structure was present in 1910 along the east bank of the river, opposite and south of the junction of the Fairfield Ditch with the St. Marys River (U.S. Post Office Department 1910).

SM-41 - Site Ph-AL-165, an incompletely recorded prehistoric occupation with, at a minimum, an Archaic component, is reported on the east bank of the river just north of the crossing of the Baer Field Thruway/State Rt. 1.

SM-42 - In 1880, a structure was located along the east side of the river near the junction of Gerke and Fairfield Streets, just north of Fairview Golf Course (Kingman Brothers 1880:89).

SM-43 - Stellhorn's Saw Mill was on the east bank of the river "about 1500 feet north of the Stellhorn bridge opposite Fairview Golf Course" in the S1/2 of section 26 (Bates 1942:5, 18). It was built prior to 1860 and ceased operation in 1875, when it was replaced by a steam sawmill south of the old site.

SM-44 - The Stellhorn Bridge was labeled on a 1917 map where Lower Huntington Road now crosses the St. Marys (Allen County Road Commission 1917).

SM-45 - A structure was located along the east side of the river just south of Tillman Road on what is now Tillman Park (Kingman Brothers 1880:89).

SM-46 - State site 12-AL-46 is recorded along the east bank of the river, in the NE1/4 of section 35, south of Tillman Road. It produced over 25 artifacts including diagnostics indicating Middle Archaic and Late Woodland components.

SM-47 - State site 12-AL-45 is located along the east side of the river in the SE1/4 of section 35. It produced over 250 artifacts and appears to be a Middle Archaic occupation.

SM-48 - State site 12-AL-97 is located along the east side of the river just south of 12-AL-45, and is reported to be a mound. However, the site description reveals that this feature may not be cultural and the site may not be legitimate.

SM-49 - Site Ph-AL-131 is located along the east bank of the river just south of the 1/36 section line. This incompletely recorded site appears to represent an Archaic occupation.

SM-50 - Site 12-AL-kd is located along the west bank of the river, opposite Ph-AL-131, about 1/4 mile east of Muldoon Road. This linear site paralleling the river produced over 350 artifacts from Archaic, Late Woodland, and historic occupations.

SM-51 - Site Ph-AL-138, an incompletely recorded site, is reported along the south bank of the river within a bend about 1/4 mile east of Muldoon Road, in the north center of section 1.

SM-52 - State site 12-AL-43 is recorded at the west bank of the river about 1/4 mile east of Muldoon Road and 1/8 mile north of the Ferguson Road extension. This aceramic site produced over 100 artifacts.

SM-53 - State site 12-AL-42 is located on the east bank of the river directly across from 12-AL-43 above. It is about 3/8 mile west of Anthony Boulevard and 1/8 mile north of the Ferguson Road extension. It is a large Early and Middle Archaic camp, and has produced over 200 artifacts to professional research, while known collectors possess additional cultural materials.

SM-54 - The "Muldoon Bridge" is recorded on a 1917 map where the Anthony Boulevard ridge now crosses the river (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917).

SM-55 - Site Ph-AL-48, an incompletely reported site, is recorded from the south side of the river, encompassing nearly the entire area within the river bend south in the north center of section 7. It is doubtful if this defines the actual site perimeters, but rather denotes the general informant-reported fields from which materials were collected.

SM-56 - Site Ph-AL-63, another incompletely recorded occupation, is reported from the area northeast of the river bend, east of an intermittent drainage, southwest of the junction of Ferguson Road extension and Rt. 27/33.

SM-57 - Root cellars built in pioneer days were excavated into the hillsides along the St. Marys slopes in southern portions of Ft. Wayne. Some are reportedly still visible (Ankenbruck 1980:60).

MAUMEE RIVER

The Norfolk and Western Railroad follows the old route of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

M-1 - See SJ-1.

M-2 - One of the earliest houses in Ft. Wayne, the Tigar house, constructed ca. 1825-1830, was located north/northwest of the junction of Berry and Monroe Streets at the river (C.P.C. 1963).

M-3 - Little Turtle's birthplace is reported in the vicinity of Columbia and Edgewater Streets at the river (C.P.C. 1963), but see M-4.

M-4 - The area between Loree, Columbia, and Dearborn Streets is defined as Little Turtle's birthplace (C.P.C. 1963), but see M-3.

M-5 - "Harmer's Massacre," where a large body of General Harmer's troops met defeat in 1790, occurred in the river and adjacent banks north of Harmer Street and south of Loree Street (C.P.C. 1963).

M-6 - In 1775, numerous Miami villages were reported in the area, one at the Lakeside District (Ankenbruck 1980:20). The principal Miami village lay northeast of the junction of the Maumee and St. Joseph Rivers, with Shawnees and Delawares spread out along the Maumee to the east (Griswold 1917:85, 100) (see SJ-2).

M-7 - Wines Mill (also called Coles, Woodlawn, or Volland Mill), was situated between the north bank of the Wabash and Erie Canal off the end of Hanover Street, about three blocks north of the former Concordia College (Indiana Institute

of Technology) (Bates 1942:5, 19). The mill was built prior to 1834, and in 1863 a new dam was built at the site of the present municipal (Hosey) dam a short distance west of the Anthony Boulevard bridge. Fire destroyed the mill in 1871.

M-8 - The Chillecothe Indian village was reported across from the sewage disposal plant north of the river in the former Catholic Cemetery (C.P.C. 1963). This area now is at least partially covered in settling ponds, although portions of the village site may survive in adjacent zones. Old maps place the Catholic Cemetery along the 5/6 section line (Allen County Map Co. 1907), where 1981 photo revised U.S.G.S. topographic maps indicate a settlement pond was excavated between 1956 and 1981. State site "12-AL-36?," a Glen Black survey site which was defined as a camp, but did not yield ceramics, is mapped as being at this location.

M-9 - State site "12-AL-37?," another Glen Black site named "Chillecothe A," produced lithics and ceramics. It is located just east of 12-AL-36 along the north bank of the river, adjacent to the west side of the U.S. 24 bypass.

M-10 - Several structures were located along the south side of the river north of the Old Maumee Road and Norfolk and Western Railroad grade in 1880 (Kingman Brothers 1880), where a power line crosses at the base of the sharp river loop due south of the sewage plant settlement ponds. The easternmost structure, located at the southeast corner of the crossing of the grade by Estella Avenue, was also mapped in 1898 (Ogle 1898).

M-11 - State site 12-AL-555 is located along the south bank of the river along South River Road between Parrot Road and Prize Street at the 3/4 section line. The site is reported to be an historic site, a refuse dump dating to the 1920s.

M-12 - In 1880, a structure was located along the south side of the river along what is now South River Road, about .25 mile east of the intersection of Madge Avenue, near the center of section 3.

M-13 - State sites 12-AL-939, 933 and 922 are located north of the river from the 4/3 section line east, respectively, to near the center of section 3. Although none is mapped as extending into the impact corridor, this is obviously a sensitive

resource zone and sites may be expected here. The recorded sites represent a Late Archaic, an unknown, and a Late Woodland camp, respectively.

M-14 - State site 12-AL-505 (Ph-AL-144) is mapped south of South River Road within the bend east of the center of section 3. Although it is mapped south of the corridor, it is an areally extensive site defined solely through surface collection. It may extend into a woodline along the river. It produced over 200 artifacts from Archaic and Woodland components.

M-15 - State sites 12-AL-508, 509, 510 and 512 cluster along the south side of the river east of the bend in South River Road where it becomes Nail Road at the 3/2 section line. All represent small Woodland campsites, although 12-AL-508 also produced a fluted Paleo point. This is obviously a sensitive resource zone, and sites may extend into the woodline along the river.

M-16 - In 1880, "School No. 1" was mapped on the east side of the 3/2 section line, just north of the river (Kingman Brothers 1880).

M-17 - Site Ph-AL-143, which incorporates state site 12-AL-514, was recorded over a large area extending north from Parrot Road to the south river bank in the S1/2 of the SW1/4 of section 2. Apparently, both Archaic and Woodland components occur at the site.

M-18 - State site 12-AL-895 is reported along the north side of the river opposite Ph-AL-143, opposite the axis of Hartzell Road. Although mapped north of the impact corridor, portions of the site may extend south into the study zone. This Late Woodland camp produced 300 artifacts.

M-19 - In 1880, a structure was mapped north of the river at what is mapped as the east end of 12-AL-895 in the south center of section 2 (Kingman Brothers 1880).

M-20 - State sites 12-AL-44 and 417 are mapped on the north side of the river north of North River Road and just west of Landin Road. These probable Woodland camps may extend south into the study corridor.

M-21 - A 1917 map locates what was called the New Haven Bridge at, or just west of, the present Landin Road bridge crossing of the river (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917).

M-22 - In 1876, a structure was located along the south side of the river just east of the present Landin Road bridge, on property belonging to N. Schuckman (Baskin, Forster and Co. 1876).

M-23 - In 1910, a structure was located along the south side of the river just east of the present Norfolk and Western Railroad bridge (U.S. Post Office Department 1910).

M-24 - In 1880 (Kingman Brothers 1880) and 1907 (Progressive Advertising Co. 1907), a structure was mapped along the south side of the river within the loop west of the confluence of a small creek and the river, south off the axis of Helen Road.

M-25 - State site 12-AL-905 is located just past a sharp bend on the east side of the river just west of the 1/6 section line. This site produced over 100 artifacts and appears to be an Archaic occupation of some sort, although this is not certain.

M-26 - At about the same location as site 12-AL-905 above, a structure was mapped in 1910 along the section line (U.S. Post Office Department 1910).

M-27 - State site 12-AL-925 is located north of North River Road adjacent to the 747 foot benchmark in the NE1/4 of section 1. This Late Woodland campsite produced over 35 artifacts and may extend across the road to the river.

M-28 - State site 12-AL-919 is defined in plowed fields along the south side of the river in the SW1/4 of NW1/4 of section 6 T30N R14E. Although defined south of the project corridor, it may extend north into unsurveyed zones in the woodline adjacent to the river. This occupation appears to be a Late Woodland campsite, and produced over 120 artifacts.

M-29 - Ph-AL-204 is located along (both?) sides of the river just west of the power line crossing in the NW1/4 of NW1/4 of section 6. No other information is available.

M-30 - A series of sites is recorded along the north side of the river north of the impact corridor along the 6/31 section line. These include state sites 12-AL-390, 896, and 906. While site 906 is a small, probable Woodland camp, site 390 is a large camp producing over 300 artifacts from Early Archaic and Late Woodland components. Site 896 appears to be one of the more important sites recorded in the Mohon and Diaz survey (1984), producing nearly 200 artifacts revealing Paleo, Early and Middle Archaic, and Late Woodland components. While outside the project corridor, they do indicate that this is a high site potential zone, and occupations within the impact area are not to be unexpected.

M-31 - State sites 12-AL-94, 923 and 95 are recorded on the south side of the river extending to the woodline which runs within the project study corridor. It is likely that these sites, which represent Archaic occupations, may extend into the unsurveyed wooded areas into the impact zone.

M-32 - In 1880, a structure was located along the east bank of the river west of a new subdivision in the SE1/4 of SE1/4 of section 31 (Kingman Brothers 1880).

M-33 - State site 12-AL-904 is located west of the river opposite the 1880 structure above. It appears to be a Late Woodland occupation.

M-34 - State sites 12-AL-523, 897, 936 and 937 are located along the south side of the river south of the project study corridor, sequentially from west to east, from just west of the power line river crossing in section 31 to the New Haven Conservation Club in the center of section 32. 12-AL-523 (Ph-AL-160) represents Early Archaic and Woodland components producing over 100 artifacts; AL-897 (Ph-AL-161), an undetermined occupation of under 25 artifacts; AL-898, Middle Archaic and Late Woodland occupations yielding nearly 150 artifacts; and AL-936 and 937, Archaic occupations. Any of these may extend into the project corridor, but all reveal this is a sensitive cultural resource area.

M-35 - State site 12-AL-899 extends south from the river bank along the north side of the river from just west of the power line crossing east to the 31/32 section line. This large and important site produced nearly 300 artifacts revealing Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, rarely encountered Early Woodland, and Late Woodland components.

M-36 - State site 12-AL-948 is mapped north of the riverside woodline along the north side of the river in the NE1/4 of NW 1/4 of section 32. This is a lithic isolate site.

M-37 - In 1880, a structure is mapped along the north side of the river on a southeast flowing segment of the river opposite the New Haven Conservation Club (Kingman Brothers 1880).

M-38 - State site 12-AL-24 (two loci about 1/8 mile apart) is recorded along the north side of the river opposite a small pond in the SW1/4 of NE1/4 of section 32. This site, originally recorded by Black, produced over 100 artifacts during recent survey, producing evidence of late Paleo, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland components.

M-39 - State site 12-AL-898 is recorded extending east and south from the river about 1/8 mile west of the Bruick Road bridge, in the NE1/4 of NE1/4 of section 32. This site produced nearly 150 artifacts from Middle Archaic and Late Woodland occupations.

M-40 - Site Ph-AL-162 is reported along the south bank of the river adjacent to the west side of the Bruick Road bridge, but no data on this site were available. It is conceivable it refers to state site 12-AL-898 above.

M-41 - In 1898 a structure was mapped along the north side of the river, south of Parent Road and west of the Bruick Road bridge (Ogle 1898).

SPY RUN CREEK

SR-1 - The Captain William Wells homestead, of the Wells Preemption, was located east of Spy Run Creek, with the residence, a double log cabin, reportedly located south of Prospect Street near the junction of Monroe Street (Griswold 1917:241).

SR-2 - An old feeder canal for the Wabash and Erie Canal crossed Spy Run Creek with an aqueduct between State and Elizabeth Streets, and generally followed the axis of the Spy Run Avenue extension north (Remy 1949).

SR-3 - The State Avenue bridge crossing of Spy Run Creek was noted on a 1917 map (Allen County Road Commission 1917).

SR-4 - Four apparently residential structures were present west of the intersection of Edgewood and Northrop Streets in 1917 north of Spy Run Creek (Progressive Advertising Co. 1917).

SR-5 - In 1910, a structure was present along the west side of Spy Run Creek south of its junction with Coliseum Boulevard West (U.S. Post Office Department 1910).

TRIER DITCH

TD-1 - An incompletely recorded site, Ph-AL-82, is located along the north side of the ditch, extending from a woodline, about 1/8 mile south of U.S. 30 and east of the end of Brookdale Drive.

TD-2 - State site 12-AL-562 is located along the west side of the ditch about 3/8 mile east of Adams Center Road in the NW1/4 of section 15. The site consists of an isolated biface find.

TD-3 - State site 12-AL-561 is located on the west side of the ditch about 1/8 mile south of AL-562. It consists of an isolate flake.

TD-4 - Site Ph-AL-114, an incompletely recorded site, is situated along the east side of the ditch extending south from the Moeller Road bridge. No artifacts were available from this site.

TD-5 - State site 12-AL-50 is recorded along the east side of Houk Ditch (after it is joined by Trier Ditch) just west of its crossing by the Rt. 27/33 bridge. Construction of this highway may have disturbed portions of the site.

TD-6 - Site Ph-AL-99, an incompletely recorded site, is located south and east of Houk/Trier Ditch and west of Rt. 27/33, just south of 12-AL-50 (above). Although no artifact data were available from this site, it is possible it may refer to site 12-AL-50.

TD-7 - State site 12-AL-55 is reported along the south side of Houk/Trier Ditch about 3/8 mile east of its junction with the St. Marys River, in the NE/14 of section 7.

TABLE 2

CULTURAL RESOURCE SITES IN SURVEYABLE AREAS

This summary consists of cultural resources identified and situated in zones defined as presenting intact context and includes sites mapped adjacent to the project corridor but which may extend into the study area; IUPFW number is site recorded by Indiana Ft. Wayne Purdue University and on file there.

St. Mary's River

SM-29
SM-30
SM-32
SM-33
SM-34
SM-40
SM-41/PH-AL-165 (IUPFW number)
SM-42
SM-43
SM-44
SM-45
SM-46/12-AL-46
SM-47/12-AL-45
SM-48/12-AL-97
SM-49/PH-AL-139 (IUPFW number)
SM-50/12-AL-kd (IUPFW number)
SM-51/PH-AL-138 (IUPFW number)
SM-52/12-AL-43
SM-53/12-AL-42
SM-54
SM-55/PH-AL-48 (IUPFW number)
SM-56/PH-AL-63 (IUPFW number)

Spy Run Creek

SR-3
SR-4

St. Joseph River

SJ-16
SJ-17
SJ-20/12-AL-20
SJ-21/12-AL-545
SJ-22/12-AL-89
SJ-23/12-AL-rc (IUPFW number)
SJ-24/PH-AL-8 (IUPFW number)
SJ-25/12/AL-534
SJ-27
SJ-28
SJ-29
SJ-30/12-AL-15
SJ-31

TABLE 2 (Cont'd.)

SJ-32/12-AL-585
SJ-33/12-AL-139
SJ-34/12-AL-135
SJ-35

Maumee River

M-9/"12-AL-37?"
M-12
M-13/12-AL-922, 12-AL-933, 12-AL-939
M-14/12-AL-505
M-15/12-AL-508, 12-AL-509, 12-AL-510, 12-AL-512
M-16
M-17/PH-AL-143 (IUPFW number)
M-18/12-AL-895
M-19
M-20/12-AL-44, 12-AL-417
M-21
M-22
M-23
M-24
M-25/12-AL-905
M-26
M-27/12-AL-925
M-28/12-AL-919
M-29/PH-AL-204 (IUPFW number)
M-30/12-AL-390, 12-AL-896, 12-AL-906
M-31/12-AL-94, 12-AL-923, 12-AL-925
M-32
M-33/12-AL-904
M-34/12-AL-523, 12-AL-897, 12-AL-936, 12-AL-937
M-35/12-AL-899
M-36/12-AL-948
M-37
M-38/12-AL-24
M-39/12-AL-898
M-40/PH-AL-162 (IUPFW number)
M-41

Trier Ditch

TD-2/12-AL-562
TD-3/12-AL-561
TD-4/PH-AL-114 (IUPFW number)
TD-5/12-AL-50
TD-6/PH-AL-99
TD-7/12-AL-55

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APPENDIX A

**VITAE OF PRINCIPAL
PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS**

VITA OF DONALD J. WEIR

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Office Address:
Gilbert/Commonwealth
209 East Washington Avenue
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EDUCATION

1970 B.S. Division Social Science (with honors), Michigan State University
1979 M.A. Anthropology (Archeology) Michigan State University

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

1968-1970 Laboratory Assistant, Michigan State University
1971 Foundation for Latin American Anthropological Research
1974-1979 Gilbert/Commonwealth, Staff Archeologist
1979-1980 Gilbert/Commonwealth, Senior Staff Archeologist
1980 to 1984 Gilbert/Commonwealth, Supervisor, Archeology
1984 to Present Gilbert/Commonwealth, Manager, Cultural Resources

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Society for American Archeology
Society for Historical Archeology
American Society for Conservation Archeology
Michigan Archeological Society
Conference on Michigan Archeology (Executive Board)
SAA - COPA State Representative

EXPERIENCE

1968 Field Crew Member - O'Neil Site, Michigan State University
1970 Field Crew Member - various prehistoric sites in northern Michigan for
 Michigan State University

 Assistant Field Director - Excavation Classic Mayan Site, Guatemala,
 for Foundation for Latin American Anthropological Research

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- 1974 Field Director, Archeological Survey I-275 Highway, Wayne and Monroe Counties, Michigan, for Michigan History Division.
- Field Director, Archeological survey for 25 miles of transmission line, Clermont and Hamilton Counties, Ohio, and Campbell County, Kentucky for Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company.
- 1975 Principal Investigator, Archeological survey of Loran-C Mini Chain Site, Drummond Island, Chippewa County, Michigan for Ninth Coast Guard District.
- Field Director, Archeological survey of East Bend Station, fossil fuel plant site, Boone County, Kentucky for Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company.
- Field Director, Statistical sampling of the 58,000 acre Choptank Watershed and determination of channel improvement impact on archeological and historic sites, Kent County, Delaware and Caroline and Queen Anne Counties, Maryland for Soil Conservation Service.
- Field Director, Archeological survey of 30 miles of transmission lines, Boone and Campbell Counties, Kentucky; Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana for Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company.
- Field Director, Archeological survey of the Middle Branch of the Cass River, Sanilac County, Michigan for Soil Conservation Service.
- 1976 Field Director, Archeological survey for an environmental report on a nuclear power plant site, Erie County, Ohio for Ohio Edison Company.
- Field Director, Archeological survey for a nuclear power plant site environmental study, Lorain County, Ohio, for Ohio Edison Company.
- Field Director, Archeological survey for an environmental report for 120 miles of transmission line, East Central Pennsylvania for Pennsylvania Power and Light Company.
- Field Director, Archeological survey and testing in the Nicolet National Forest, Forest and Florence Counties, Wisconsin for U.S. Forest Service.
- Crew Member, Underwater archeological survey and historic wreck identification in Detour Harbor, Chippewa County, Michigan, for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Field Director, Archeological survey of 13,500 acre Louisville Lake Reservoir, Clay and Effingham Counties, Illinois for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Field Member, Archeological mitigation in Foote Wash and No Name Wash, Graham County, Arizona, National Park Service.

Field Director, Archeological survey and testing, Nicolet National Forest, Oconto, Wisconsin, for U.S. Forest Service.

Field Director Archeological survey and testing in the Nicolet National Forest, Langlade County, Wisconsin, for U.S. Forest Service.

Field Director, Archeological and historical survey and evaluation of Madrid Bend Levee, Fulton County, Kentucky, for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Crew Member, Archeological survey of 20 percent sample of 62,400 acres of St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, eastern Minnesota and western Wisconsin, for National Park Service.

Field Director, Archeological and historical survey of Mississippi River dikes and revetments, Fulton and Hickman Counties, Kentucky.

1977 Field Director, Archeological survey and testing, Nicolet National Forest, Oneida County, Wisconsin for U.S. Forest Service.

Field Director, Archeological and historical survey and test excavation for 100 miles of pipeline, southeastern Minnesota, for Williams Brother Inc.

Field Director, Archeological excavations at site of War of 1812, River Raisin Battlefield, Monroe County, Michigan for Monroe County Historical Society.

Field Director, Archeological survey for 45 miles of transmission lines, Cass and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota for United Power Association.

Field Director, Archeological survey of transmission and water pipelines, McLean County, North Dakota for Cooperative Power Association.

Project Manager, 40 percent archeological sample of 62,400 acres of St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin and Minnesota for the National Park Service.

1978 Crew Member, Archeological and historical investigations at the Riverfront Ice Arena Site, Wayne County, Michigan for Detroit Historical Society.

Project Manager, Archeological investigations of Austin Lake Marsh fill area, Kalamazoo County, Michigan for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Field Director, Archeological survey of microwave tower location, Minnesota and North Dakota, for Cooperative Power Association.

Project Manager, Archeological investigation, Indian River and Bay, Delaware for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Project Manager, 40 percent archeological sample of 62,400 acres of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin and Minnesota, for the National Park Service.

Project Coordinator, Archeological testing at Lowes Island, Virginia for Fairfax County Water Authority.

1979 Project Manager, Archeological survey of the Red Run-Lower Clinton River Flood Control Project, Macomb County, Michigan.

Project Manager, Cultural resources inventory, Ridgewood Vista Housing Project, Jackson County, Michigan.

Project Manager, Archeological survey, Eau Claire County Airport, Chippewa County, Wisconsin.

Principal Investigator, Cultural resources inventory of the St. Vincent Minnesota to St. Clair, Michigan gas pipeline for the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company.

Principal Investigator, Cultural resource assessment level survey of eight candidate power plant sites for Consumers Power Company.

1980 Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Cultural resource evaluation of U.S. 12 in Southeastern Michigan.

Project Manager, Cultural resource investigation of the Hiawatha National Forest (1980), Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Cultural resource investigation M-32 in Northeastern Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological and historical survey, City of Harbor Beach, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological investigation of Mile Post 149.25, Minnesota.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological survey of treatment site for Genesee County sewage disposal system, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager. Archeological survey State Road (Beebe Creek) bridge replacement, Michigan.

1981 Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological and historical investigation of MUP-2-3, Michigan.

Project Manager, Cultural resource inventory of the Trailblazer Pipeline, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological and historical assessment, Flint Area Plant Site, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Cultural resource investigation, Williamsburg Green No. 3 Development, Michigan.

Project Manager, Cultural resource investigation of Hiawatha National Forest (1981), Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Cultural resource survey, U.S. 10, Oakland County, Michigan.

Project Manager, Cultural resource investigation, Ottawa National Forest (1981), Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Phase II cultural resource investigation of three sites along M-59, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological and historical investigation, M-25, Bay City, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological investigation at Mile Post 41.55, Minnesota.

Project Manager, Archeological survey of U.S.A. - Lynn-DeBryan No. 1-24 Drill Site, Michigan.

Project Manager, Archeological testing, Trailblazer Pipeline Project, Nebraska, and Wyoming.

1982 Project Manager, Class I cultural resources overview for the proposed Frontier Pipeline, Wyoming.

Project Manager, Class III cultural resources survey, Frontier Pipeline Wyoming.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological survey for a new service drive, Saginaw Valley State College, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Cultural resource reconnaissance for a proposed harbor for light-draft vessels, Cross Village, Michigan.

Project Manager, Archeological survey of a proposed 8-inch pipeline, West Virginia.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Cultural resource survey along M-49, Hillsdale County, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Phase II archeological testing for the proposed connection between M-62 and US-31, Berrien County, Michigan.

Co-Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Historic and archeological resource survey for the I-94 Blue Water Bridge Plaza Revision, Port Huron, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological survey for Northwest Perimeter Road, Oakland County, Rochester, Michigan.

Project Manager, Phase I cultural resource survey of a proposed natural gas pipeline, Pennsylvania.

1983 Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological and geoarcheological investigation of the I-94 Blue Water Bridge Project, Port Huron, Michigan.

Project Manager, Cultural resource investigation of Hiawatha National Forest (1983), Michigan.

Project Manager, Land-use history of the proposed Woodward Light-Rail System, Detroit, Michigan.

Co-Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Phase II archeological investigations of the Detroit CATS System, Detroit, Michigan.

Principal Investigator, Archeological/Historical investigation of the ELF System, Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Co-Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Cultural resource investigation of the M-43 improvement project, Van Buren County, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological investigation of the Amarillo upgrade pipeline project, Southwest Iowa.

Co-Principal Investigator, Archeological/Historical investigation of the proposed Chene II Park, Detroit, Michigan.

1984 Co-Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological mitigation of the Millender Center Project, Detroit, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Cultural Resource Investigation, Hiawatha National Forest (1984), Michigan.

Co-Principal Investigator/Project Manager Archeological Mitigation of the Detroit CATS System, Detroit, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological Survey of the Ecorse Creek Flood Control Project, Michigan.

———— Gilbert / Commonwealth ————

Principal Investigator/Project Manager for 100 miles of the Ohio Interstate Pipeline, Ohio.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological Geoarcheological Site Location Survey, M-47 Bridge Replacement Project, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological Survey of the Presque Isle Pipeline, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological, Historical and Architectural Evaluation, Ecorse Creek Flood Control Project, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Cultural Resource Investigation of the Presque Isle Pipeline Project, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Cultural Resource Investigation, M-49 Bridge Replacement Project, Michigan.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological Survey of portion of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan.

Project Director, Archeological Survey, Fritz Creek to Soldotna Transmission Line, Alaska.

1985 Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological Investigation along the Ohio portions of the Ohio Interstate Pipeline Project, Ohio.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Archeological Survey of the Amarillo Pipeline Upgrade IV Project, Iowa.

Project Manager, Archeological Testing St. Aubin Park Site, Detroit, Michigan.

Project Manager, Archeological Monitoring, Harborside Development, Detroit, Michigan.

Project Manager, Archeological Monitoring East Jefferson, East Grand Boulevard Interchange Project, Michigan.

PUBLICATIONS

Review of:

The Late Prehistory of the Lake Erie Drainage Basin. The Michigan Archaeologist, In press.

Technical Reports: (Reports with major responsibility)

I-275 Archeological and Historical Survey. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1610, 1974.

Drummond Island Archeological Survey. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1672, 1975.

Archeological Inventory of Proposed Land Exchanges within the Nicolet National Forest, Florence County, Wisconsin. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1709, 1975.

Cultural Resource Survey of the Middle Branch of Cass River and Hyslop Drain Sanilac County, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1710, 1975.

Final Report and Evaluation of Archeological Resources of the Upper East Bend Bottom. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1724, 1976.

Archeological Inventory of a Proposed Exchange Area in the Nicolet National Forest, Florence County, Wisconsin. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1768, 1976.

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Archeological Inventory of Proposed Exchange Area in Nicolet National Forest, Oconto County (T33N-R16E) Section 15. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1771, 1976.

Archeological Inventory of Proposed Exchange Areas in the Nicolet National Forest, Langlade County (TeeN-R9E) Sections 16, 17 and 22. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1772, 1976.

Survey and Assessment of Archeological, Architectural, Historical Resources, to be Affected by the Reconstruction of Madrid Bend Levee, Fulton County, Kentucky. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1779, 1976.

Survey and Assessment of Archeological and Historical Resources to be Affected by Revetment Construction along the Mississippi River, Heckman and Fulton Counties, Kentucky. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1780, 1976.

An Archeological Inventory of a Portion of the Nicolet National Forest, Oneida County, Wisconsin. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1805, 1976.

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Archaeological Survey of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Phase II. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1897, 1978.

Archeological Investigations, Austin Lake Marsh Fill Area. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1904, 1978.

Archeological Survey of Red Run-Lower Clinton River Flood Control Project-Macomb County, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1967, 1978.

Archeological Investigation Potomac River Ran Water Facility, Pump Station. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1977, 1978.

Cultural Resource Overview Indian River and Bay, Delaware. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-1980, 1978.

Cultural Resource Inventory Ridgewood Vista Housing Project. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2056, 1979.

Archeological Investigations, Eau Claire County Airport, Chippewa County, Wisconsin. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2061, 1979.

Cultural Resource Management Assessment Study of Eight Candidate Power Plant Sites. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2098, 1979.

Archeological Survey of Treatment Site Genesee County Disposal System No. 7. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2222, 1980.

Cultural Resource Investigations of the Hilltop and Douglas Avenue Sites, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2184, 1980.

Archeological Investigation Mile Post 149.25. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2173, 1980.

Cultural Resource Investigation for the M-32 Project. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2227, 1980.

Archeological Survey of U.S.A. - Lynn DeBruyn No. 1-24, Lee Township, Calhoun County, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2328, 1981.

An Archeological Resource Inventory - Trailblazer Pipeline, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. 1981.

Preliminary Archeological and Historical Survey, Wastewater Treatment Plant, Harbor Beach, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2279, 1981.

Archeological and Historical Investigation of MUP 2-3. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2296, 1981.

A Cultural Resource Survey of the Hiawatha National Forest (1980). Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2247, 1981.

———— Gilbert / Commonwealth ————

Archeological Survey of Proposed Bridge Replacement, Beebe Creek, Hillsdale County, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2256, 1981.

Phase I Preliminary Cultural Resource Site Identification for a Curve Realignment on M-49 Between Litchfield and Allen, Hillsdale County, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2486, 1982.

Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for a Proposed Harbor for Light-Draft Vessels at Cross Village, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2442, 1982.

1981-1982 Cultural Resource Survey of the Ottawa National Forest. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2434, 1982.

Cultural Resource Investigation of the US-10 Improvement Project. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2406, 1982.

Archeological Survey of the Northwest Perimeter Road, Oakland University, Oakland County, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2472, 1982.

Phase II Archeological Testing and Historical/Architectural Review for the Connector Between M-62 and US-31, Berrien County, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2503, 1983.

Preliminary Historic and Archeological Resource Survey for the I-94 Blue Water Bridge Plaza Revision, Port Huron, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2507, 1983.

Historical and Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of the U.S. Navy's Proposed Extremely Low Frequency Communication System (ELF), Marquette and Dickinson Counties, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2547, 1983.

Archeological and Historical Investigation of the M-43 Improvement Project, I-96 to the West Village Limits of Bangor, Van Buren County, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2577, 1983.

Archeological and Geoarcheological Phase II Evaluation for the I-94 Blue Water Bridge Plaza Revision. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2542, 1983.

A Cultural Resource Investigation of the Chene Park II Site, Detroit, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2523, 1983.

Archeological Survey of the Presque Isle Pipeline, Presque Isle County, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2650, 1984.

Phase I Archeological and Geoarcheological Site Location Survey for the M-49 Bridge Replacement Project, Cemeia, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2674, 1984.

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Archeological Survey for a New Service Drive, Saginaw Valley State College, Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2452, 1982.

Cultural Resource Survey Hiawatha National Forest (1983), Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2589, 1984.

Archeological Investigation of Portion 1 of the Amarillo Pipeline Upgrade, Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2590, 1983.

Phase I Archeological and Geoarcheological Site Location Survey for the M-49 Bridge Replacement Project, Canelin, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2674, 1984.

Archeological Survey of the Presque Isle Pipeline, Presque Isle County, Michigan. Gilbert/Commonwealth, R-2650, 1984.

Papers Presented:

"Managing the Trailblazer Natural Gas Pipeline Project: An Example of Management Oriented Archeology." Paper presented at the 40th Plains Anthropological Conference and 15th Chacmool Symposium, Calgary, Alberta. November 1982.

"Archeological Resource Management on the Trailblazer Natural Gas Pipeline Project, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming." Paper presented at the 1982 Oil and Gas Exposition in Detroit, Michigan. October 1982.

"Identifying Archeological Remains." Seminar conducted for the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America in Joliet, Illinois. August 1982.

REFERENCES

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EDUCATION

B.A., History, Political Science (cum laude), Wittenberg University,
1976

M.A., Anthropology, Western Michigan University, 1984. The Fort
Meigs Site An Upper Mississippian Manifestation in Northwest Ohio
with Special Emphasis on the Ceramic Assemblage.

Analysis of an Upper Mississippian Site in Northwest Ohio as it
Relates to the Sandusky Tradition.

EMPLOYMENT AND EXPERIENCE

Gilbert/Commonwealth Inc.

1984-Present Project Archeologist, Archeological/Historical Investigation of the
ELF System, Marquette and Dickinson Counties, Michigan

Project Archeologist, Archeological Phase III Investigation of two
Proto-Historic Sites along the Calamus River in Loup County,
Nebraska

Field Director, Cultural Resources Survey of the Hiawatha National
Forest, Michigan

1983 Project Archeologist, Archeological and Geoarcheological
Investigation of the I-94 Blue Water Bridge Project, Port Huron,
Michigan

Field Director, Cultural Resources Survey of the Hiawatha National
Forest, Michigan

Project Archeologist, Archeological Investigation of the Amarillo
Upgrade Pipeline Project, Southeast Iowa

1982 Field Director, Archeological Survey, Saginaw Valley State College
Service Drive

WILLIAM E. RUTTER (Cont'd.)

Field Director, Archeological Survey of the US-10 Improvement Project, Michigan

Field Director, Phase II Cultural Resource Testing of three sites along M-59, Macomb County, Michigan

Project Archeologist on numerous projects in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Maryland

Project Archeologist, Cross Village Project

Project Director, Sibley Road Landfill, Wayne County

Project Director, Archeological Survey of Northwest Perimeter Road, Oakland University

Project Archeologist, Schlee Farm Cultural Resources Survey, Jackson County

1981

Field Director, M-32 Right-of-Way Survey, Michigan

Field Director, Archeological Survey of the St. Clair to St. Vincent Natural Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way

Field Director, Archeological Survey, Genesee County Sewage Treatment Plant

Field Director, Archeological Survey of the Pulte Homes Subdivision, Oakland County, Michigan

Co-Field Director, Archeological Survey of the Trailblazer Pipeline, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming

Field Director, 1981 Cultural Resource Survey, Hiawatha National Forest

Crew Member on numerous archeological site investigations and surveys

1980

Field Director of the 1980 Cultural Resource Survey of the Hiawatha National Forest

Project Archaeologist, North Thumb Transmission Corridor, Feasibility Study for Detroit Edison

1979

Graduate Research Assistant, Western Michigan University

Teaching Assistant for Archeological Field School

1978

Crew Leader and Field Assistant at Williams Site, Fort Meigs, Hartmann, Monnette, and Doctors Sites

Field Coordinator at MacNichol Site

WILLIAM E. RUTTER (Cont'd.)

- 1978 - Research Assistant, Laboratory of Ethnoarcheology
- Crew Member at Providence, Martin, Fry and Strzeszynski Historic Sites
- Crew Member at Indian Island No. 1 Site
- 1977 - University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio

PUBLICATIONS

"Macro-botanical and Palynological Evidence from Western Basin Archeological Sites," on file in the Laboratories of Ethnoarcheology, University of Toledo.

"Population Growth and Settlement-Subsistence Patterns of the Western Basin Tradition Middle-to-Late Woodland Transition Period," on file in the Laboratories of Ethnoarcheology, University of Toledo.

"The LaSalle Site 33-Wo-42, An Upper Mississippian Manifestation in the Western Lake Erie Basin," (with David M. Stothers as senior author), "The Murray Mastodon Site," and "Pipe Creek Chert: Newly Discovered Aboriginal Quarry Source," (and entire newsletter), TAARC News and Notes, Vol. 78, No. 5, September 1978.

"Early Woodland Period in Northwestern Ohio," (Study Unit for the Ohio State Plan in Archeology) compiled by Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, 1981.

"The Fort Meigs Site, an Upper Mississippian Manifestation in Northwest Ohio, with Special Emphasis on the Ceramic Assemblage," University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1985.

Technical Report

"1984 Cultural Resources Survey and Test Excavations Hiawatha National Forest," (R-2700)

"1983 Cultural Resources Survey of the Hiawatha National Forest," (R-2589)

1981 Cultural Resource Survey of the Hiawatha National Forest (R-2409)

With R. B. Henry, "1980 Cultural Resource Survey of the Hiawatha National Forest," (R-2247)

With R. B. Henry, "1981 Cultural Resource Survey of the Ottawa National Forest," (R-2434)

With R. B. Henry, "Cultural Resources Investigation for the M-32 Project," (R-2227)

"Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation along M-59 between Utica and I-94 in Macomb County, Michigan," (R-2447)

With E. S. Carter, "Archeological Investigation of the Orangeville- Maysville 138 kV Transmission Line," (R-2299)

WILLIAM E. RUTTER (Cont'd.)

"Archeological Survey for a New Service Drive, Saginaw Valley State College," (R-2452)

With E. S. Carter, "Archeological Investigation of the Proposed Williamsburg Green No. 3 Subdivision," Oakland County, Michigan (R-2304)

"Cultural Resource Investigation of US-10 Improvement Project," (R-2406)

"Archeological Survey of Treatment Site for Genesee County Disposal System No. 7," Argentine Township (R-2222)

"Archeological Survey of Northwest Perimeter Road, Oakland University," (R2472)

Contributed prehistoric archeological sections to:

Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for a Proposed Harbor for Light Draft Vessels, Cross Village, Michigan (R-2442)

Cultural Resources Study of the Schlee Farmhouse and Tract, Jackson County, Michigan (R-2374)

Archeological Phase II Evaluation for the I-94 Blue Water Bridge Plaza Revision, Port Huron, Michigan (R-2507)

Papers Presented,

"The Providence Site: Western Basin Early Woodland," presented to the Central States Anthropological Society annual meeting, Notre Dame, Indiana, March 25, 1978.

"The Fort Meigs Site and the Sandusky Tradition," paper presented at Current Research in the Western Lake Erie Basin Symposium, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, November 1983.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS/AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology
Ontario Archeological Society
Society for Pennsylvania Archeology
Michigan Archeological Society
Society for Historical Archeology
Toledo Area Aboriginal Research Society
Wisconsin Archeological Society
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Ohio Archeological Council (Level 3 member)
American Society for Conservation Archeology